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'EATHER FORECAST — PARIS: . 70-52 (21-11). Tomorrow. Partly day's temp. 70-54 (21-12). LON- Temp. 73-54 (22-12). Tomorrow, day's temp. 70-54 (21-13). CHAN- E. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 88-62 ORK: Sunny. Temp. 82-60 (28-16). mp. 85-65. (29-16). ONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria 3 S. | Lebanon 90 P.
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France 1.40 Fr. | Norway 2.25 N.Kr.
Germany 1 D.M. | Portugal 8 Esc.
Great Britain 10 P. | Spain 16 Ptas.
Greece 12 Drs. | Sweden 1.75 S.Kr.
India Rs. 3.75 | Switzerland 1.20 S.Fr.
Iran 25 Rials | Turkey T.15
Italy 200 Lire | U.S. Military $0.25
Israel I.£1.40 | Yugoslavia 6 D.



Keystone.

GEN VISITORS—U.S. Secretary of State ogers had time to stop and chat with this German tourist as he was on his way to audience with Queen Margrethe of Denmark.

Magruder Implicates Mitchell

But Knows of No Nixon Role

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP). —Jeb Stuart Magruder testified today that John N. Mitchell and other former officials participated with him in planning the Watergate break-in and the later cover-up attempt.

He added that he had assumed H.R. Haldeman, the former White House chief of staff, knew who was involved.

But Mr. Magruder stressed that he did not know that for sure and he said that Mr. Haldeman told him earlier this year that he had been ignorant of the affair.

Mr. Magruder, the deputy director of the 1972 Nixon re-election campaign, said the break-in at Democratic headquarters was planned at meetings with then Attorney General Mitchell and White House Counsel John W. Dean 3d and that a Haldeman aide received full reports.

Mr. Magruder told the Senate Watergate committee that it had not occurred to the officials to do anything but cover up their involvement for fear President Nixon would lose the 1972 election.

'Our Errors'

He said to his knowledge Mr. Nixon had no knowledge "of our errors in this matter." He said he had no direct conversations with the President.

After the wiretappers were caught, on June 17, 1972, the cover-up was virtually automatic, he said.

"I think it was felt that if it ever reached Mr. Mitchell before the election, the President would lose the election," Mr. Magruder said.

It was the first time that the Senate Watergate committee heard directly from a participant of how the burglary and bugging of Democratic party headquarters was planned and what went on in high councils when it appeared the full story might come out. Mr. Magruder is also the most significant figure to testify so far of Mr. Mitchell's alleged participation in the planning for the Watergate break-in.

Mr. Magruder said he told Mr. Haldeman the whole story in January, while the Watergate trial was in progress, and that Mr. Haldeman thus knew, after the trial, that perjury had been committed.

Count of Conspiracy

At the time of their January meeting, Mr. Magruder said Mr. Haldeman told him he had not

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United Press International.

President Nixon confers with Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield in White House.

Senate Votes Ban On Funding Any War Role in Asia

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, June 14 (WP).—The Senate today passed legislation to cut off all funds for any type of U.S. combat activity anywhere in Indochina unless Congress gives its express assent. The vote was 67 to 15.

The provision, sponsored by Senators Frank Church, D., Idaho, and Clifford P. Case, R., N.J., is the strongest anti-war stand by Congress in modern times. It reflects congressional fears that a president might reinvolve the United States in a major Asian war without coming back to Congress for permission.

Approval of the provision, part of a bill authorizing $609 million for State Department operating expenses, was given when the overall bill was approved by the 67-15 vote.

The provision would cut off combat-related use of previously appropriated funds and would bar future appropriations' use in the Indochina fighting.

The bill now goes to a House-Senate conference. The House passed a $687-million State Department bill, without the anti-war clause, last week.

The balloting in the Senate today came only a few hours after White House aide Henry A. Kissinger briefed Senate and House members on the new Paris peace agreement and reportedly asked that the administration be given time to achieve a Cambodia peace accord.

Mr. Kissinger told the senators, according to one who was present, that "negotiations are in train on Cambodia. They involve a number of parties about whom I don't want to be precise."

Sen. Church said Mr. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, urged the senators to give the administration "a finite amount of time" to pursue negotiations on Cambodia. He said Mr. Kissinger voiced the "hope that the Congress would not act to cut off funds" for the bombing.

No Commitment

At the same time, the presidential aide gave no indication whether the administration expected to continue or cease the bombing, it was reported.

In the Senate, members said that even if peace were reached in Cambodia, the strong anti-war language should be adopted to prevent future Vietnams.

One supporter after another of the fund cutoff said that nothing they had heard would induce them to change their position.

They said that the issue was not just the Cambodia bombing, but the right of Congress to participate in any decision on re-entry into an Asian war.

Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania said that he would end his support of U.S. bombing in Cambodia after "the end of this month."

At that time, he said, "my personal decision will have to be that I can no longer support U.S. bombing of Cambodia or in or over any of the nations of Indochina."

In apparent reference to the North Vietnamese, he said: "If they mean to have war, I say we have had it, and it is time for us to end our part in it."

Another Measure

House-Senate conferees met this afternoon but failed to resolve their differences on a supplemental money bill containing a second strong Cambodia fund cutoff. This provision, passed by the Senate three weeks ago, is somewhat narrower than the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Hanoi Pullout Of Cambodia Said Assured

Gen. Lon Non Quotes Truce Talk Reports

By Henry Kamm

PARIS, June 14 (NYT).—Brig. Gen. Lon Non, brother of President Lon Nol of Cambodia, said today that the United States had obtained an assurance from Hanoi that North Vietnamese troops would be withdrawn "rather rapidly" from his country.

The general said the information had reached him from reports made to Cambodians here after the talks concluded yesterday between Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, the chief North Vietnamese negotiator.

In commenting at a news conference on the agreement reached yesterday, Mr. Kissinger said there had been long discussions on Cambodia but that "final determinations depend on the solemn decisions of other parties."

[Mr. Kissinger refused to acknowledge that any secret understanding on Cambodia had been reached at the Paris talks, Associated Press reported from Washington.

[However, he did not specifically deny the possibility and did admit that the United States is engaged in "complex negotiations" on Vietnam.]

At a news conference today, Mr. Tho denied that he and Mr. Kissinger had reached "a tacit agreement" on Cambodia. The North Vietnamese negotiator stated Hanoi's respect for the "independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity" of Cambodia. He pledged that Hanoi would respect the relevant provisions of the cease-fire agreement and called on the other signers to do the same.

Position Unchanged

["Our position on this subject is still the same—the destiny of Cambodia belongs to the Khmer people. We will always support the just position of Prince [Norodom] Sihanouk and his Royal Cambodian government," Mr. Tho said, according to the AP.]

Gen. Lon Non said he felt confident that this time the North Vietnamese would keep their promise and that, consequently, Cambodia would soon be able to ask the United States to stop bombing in support of Cambodian government troops.

The document signed yesterday deals tersely with Cambodia, stating merely that the signers shall "scrupulously" implement the article of January's Vietnam cease-fire agreement dealing with Cambodia. That article stated, in its essential clause, that "foreign

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Fears of 'Too Little, Too Late'

Price Freeze Is Praised, Criticized

WASHINGTON, June 14 (WP). —Relief that the President has acted to combat price rises but fear among Democrats that his medicine may be too weak to curb what one senator called "the worst inflation in peacetime history" were the key reactions on Capitol Hill to President Nixon's announcement of a 60-day price freeze.

The freeze itself won widespread praise as a "shock action" in the battle against inflation. Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., said he would withdraw his Senate floor amendment seeking to mandate a 90-day wage-price freeze.

But while Republicans praised the overall Nixon program, many Democrats expressed grave doubts that Mr. Nixon's overall package could curb inflation without additional strong action.

The price freeze, an acknowledgment that the last five months of Phase-3 controls had failed, was announced last night by Mr. Nixon in a nationwide television address. They went into effect immediately.

It will not affect wages, rents, interest rates or dividends, all of which will remain for the time being under Phase-3 rules. The one exception to the price freeze is for raw agricultural products as they are sold off the farm.

June 1-8 Levels

Prices are frozen essentially at their levels of the week from June 1 through June 8. The freeze was announced in the face of the highest rate of inflation in 22 years—9 percent at the retail level annually.

In addition to the freeze, the President said he would seek new authority from Congress to curtail exports, particularly of grains and other feeds and foods, in instances in which he determines that foreign demand is driving up U.S. prices.

The President also ordered the Cost of Living Council and Internal Revenue Service to begin an immediate "profit sweep," an audit of the books of companies that have raised their prices more than 1.5 percent above January levels. If those price increases were not justified by rising costs, Mr. Nixon said, they will be rolled back.

Last Night, Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D., Ark., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, which handles tax and trade legislation, said, "It's probably too late. Probably too little. I hope I'm wrong."

House Speaker Carl Albert, D., Okla., said, "I welcome the action . . . and I think the majority of the American people will welcome it. My only reservation is that it comes too late. I'm fearful it might not be broad enough."

"Too little and too late," Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash.,

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

● Reaction in Washington sees Nixon buying some time in which to put together a controls program. But Europeans were disappointed, and the dollar declined. U.S. investors were also disappointed: Prices fell sharply on the New York Stock Exchange. Stories Page 9.

House Extends Debt Ceiling, Bars Unrelated Amendments

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, June 14 (WP). —The House voted a five-month extension of the present $465-billion national debt ceiling yesterday after squelching a Democratic effort to use the "must" bill as a vehicle for passing a vetoed measure.

The administration had requested a $20-billion increase in the ceiling and a one-year extension, but agreed it could "live with" the straight extension. No attempt was made to rewrite the measure along administration lines.

But the administration may feel it won a bigger victory by keeping out of the bill two tax reform proposals and a requirement that the director and deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget be subject to Senate confirmation.

The attempt to open up the bill to these non-germane amendments was voted down in the name of orderly procedure in a series of votes with margins of close to 100.

Since the House has proved unable to muster the two-thirds vote required to override President Nixon's vetoes, the House Rules Committee decided to try another tack: re-offering the vetoed measures as amendments to bills the President cannot afford to veto. The debt ceiling bill was chosen.

If the debt ceiling bill is not enacted by June 30, the legal ceiling would drop to $400 billion, far below the actual debt of about $455 billion.

The committee had sent the bill to the House with a protective resolution specifically permitting an amendment requiring Senate confirmation of OMB director Roy L. Ash and his deputy, Frederic Malek. Without this protection, the amendment would have been ruled out of order as not germane.

Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford, R., Mich., called the Rules Committee action "absurd, irresponsible and totally unjustified." Rep. John B. Anderson, R., Ill., third-ranking house GOP leader, said that if it were approved the House might as well adopt the "chaotic" rules of the Senate.

The key vote forbidding the offering of any of these non-germane amendments was 254 to 160. The bill was passed without amendment, 261 to 152, and sent to the Senate.

In addition to extending the debt ceiling, the bill would increase by about $5 billion the long-term securities the government can sell without regrad to the 4 1/4 percent interest rate ceiling.

Threat to Their Interests

rs Reassures Europeans Nixon-Brezhnev Summit

By James Goldsborough

AGEN, June 14 (IHT). of State William P. sured Americans and allies today that next on-Brezhnev summit uld produce no decisi- ficial to the interests es.

s, at the opening ses- NATO Council meet- s trying to calm fears ssed openly by allies at superpower diplo- not always take into interests of small

ming statement, Ca- nal Affairs Minister urp told the council was concerned that ecting the alliance bilaterally.

ntic relationship is ne among the larger the alliance," Mr. but among all mem- and small." Other bers have expressed nents.

's statement today President Nixon's ght in which he told nation that "major s toward reducing len of arms and the " could be expected eeting with Soviet Leonid I. Brezhnev. ere said today that obvious reference to Arms Limitations

ive Weapons

ials said that Mr. ed the allies of the econd phase of the d what the United the negotiations). The Salt talks nterest to the Eu- e they are expected itations on offen- and some of the ight affect such yed in and around

said he expected the w meeting to lead progress in the ions and to the ex- ilateral U.S.-Soviet articularly in peo- contacts, oceanogra- ation and the peace- omic energy.

ns of some kind of sal" that does not ount European in- p in some alliance uspicions prompted depart from his briefly today to say ons would be made t that were detri- opean interests.

said the United any idea that the rs can resolve is- uch on the vital her countries. an suspicions take and are especially e subject of the n Mutual and Bal- Reductions. The that the United e Soviet Union will h a bilateral agree- back forces sta- tral Europe. The Belgians have been openly warning against such a bilateral move, and have the Canadians, while French oppose the whole idea of force reductions in Central Europe, and the West Germans are making sure that their voice is heard by formally proposing that reductions be negotiated for national forces in Central Europe as well as for U.S. and Soviet troops stationed there.

'Backroom Bargaining'

There is also a somewhat less formally expressed fear that all Mr. Rogers's reassurances will not stop the "backroom bargaining" when Mr. Nixon, Henry A. Kissinger and Mr. Brezhnev get down to business.

The debate on new Atlantic responsibilities also played a key

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

Sees 11 U.S. Newsmen in Kremlin

Brezhnev Denies Watergate Will Affect Talks With Nixon

From Wire Dispatches

MOSCOW, June 14.—Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev today brushed aside suggestions that the Watergate affair would have any influence on his coming summit talks with President Nixon.

"It does not enter my mind," Mr. Brezhnev said, "to think of whether Mr. Nixon has lost or gained any influence because of the affair."

The 66-year-old Communist party general secretary spoke at a 3-hour 20-minute meeting with 11 American newsmen.

It was Mr. Brezhnev's first news conference since he took power from Nikita S. Khrushchev nine years ago. Before trips to France and West Germany, he granted individual interviews but never conducted a full-scale news conference.

[In Washington today, Henry A. Kissinger said that President Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev would probably agree on a formula for promoting progress in limiting strategic arms, but would not reach any specific arms-control agreement during the Soviet leader's visit to the United States next week.

[In a press conference, Mr. Kissinger also rejected reports that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev might reach agreement on mutual force reductions in Europe.

[Such discussions, because they involve not only the big powers but other allies in Europe, should only be negotiated in the wider forum planned for next fall on force reduction, he said.

[He acknowledged, however, that force reduction and other international issues, such as the Middle East, would be discussed.

[Mr. Kissinger announced that Mr. Brezhnev will arrive on Saturday afternoon at nearby Andrews Air Force Base, and rest at Camp David, Md., before the official welcoming ceremony at the White House on Monday morning. Mr. Brezhnev, who will not be accompanied by any members of his family, will not visit any place outside the Washington area except the California White House at San Clemente. He has dropped tentative plans to stop at Houston on his way west and will leave the United States on Monday, June 25, one day earlier

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 8)

Action Replay Had Surprise

VRAAC, Yugoslavia, June 14 (Reuters).—A West German and a Romanian escaped from Romania yesterday while re-enacting for the authorities an escape bid that failed two days ago.

The West German, Michiel Gartenstoner, 29, from Hamburg, and the Romanian, Stefan Barnedan, 24, were arrested two days ago by Romanian frontier guards when Mr. Barnedan was found in a hiding place in Mr. Gartenstoner's car.

They were escorted to the frontier post to reconstruct their escape attempt. Mr. Gartenstoner climbed into his car and Mr. Barnedan crawled into his hiding place.

Suddenly, Mr. Gartenstoner accelerated, smashed through the Romanian border barrier, drove at high speed toward the Yugoslav post, crashed through and escaped into Yugoslav territory. Yugoslav police are carrying out further investigations before deciding what to do with the two men.

Europeans Buying U.S. Firms as Postwar Trend Reverses

Dollar's Decline, a Depressed Stock Market Are Factors

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, June 14 (IHT).—Big money is beginning to flow into the United States.

Reversing the postwar trend, dubbed the "American Challenge," European businessmen are using what many bankers believe are overvalued currencies to buy up U.S. companies, which look especially cheap because of the depressed level of prices on Wall Street.

In the last few weeks, seven European companies have announced take-over bids for U.S. firms totaling $740 million.

"The British are the fastest on their feet," said a London-based investment banker, "but the Germans, the French and the Japanese won't be far behind."

An American banker labeled the fast developing trend "a quantum leap" in European thinking and the "coming of age of Europe."

A London merchant banker took offense at the hyperbole but said that the "colossal reversal of the dollar" is having a not unexpected impact. "A great many top European companies are giving thought" to buying into the U.S. market.

This is good for Europe, he said, as it "creates a larger mutual inter-relationship, one that is more balanced and, therefore, healthier. And it's good for the United States as it should help its balance of payments."

Explaining the development are the two official devaluations and the downward float of the dollar coupled with the gloom on Wall Street.

In its heyday, for example, the dollar bought 5.55 French francs and 4.2 deutsche marks—making it very cheap for Americans to buy up companies in France and West Germany. But today, it takes 4.3 francs to buy a dollar and only 2.6 marks—which makes U.S. prices look very cheap to Europeans.

No one questions that for a long period the dollar was overvalued—giving the Americans an unfair economic advantage abroad. But today, many bankers insist that the dollar is undervalued, the victim of lost confidence through inflation, the devaluations and the Watergate affair.

While this makes European goods for sale in America very expensive, it also makes buying U.S. assets with European currencies look very cheap. And bankers throughout Europe are urging their corporate clients to take advantage of the situation while it lasts—because it will not last for very long, they insist.

In effect, observed a U.S. investment banker, the motivation for Europeans to buy American companies is the same as the one that drove the Americans into Europe and the Common Market in the 1950s and 1960s. Business which has lost its export advantage is being lured to a large market, which has ample skilled labor and raw materials and which may impede future imports by erecting trade restrictions.

The analogy goes further. A decade ago, European stock prices looked cheap relative to the assets behind them. This is now true in Wall Street.

"The depressed level of stock prices means there are tremendous bargains around," said a U.S. banker. "Entire industries are selling close to or below book value"—which means that the cost of buying up the shares is less than the value of the company's assets.

A French banker noted that "there are a lot of good buys. Shares of numerous companies are selling at from six to 10 times earnings, while in France, the price-earnings ratio might be 50 to 100 percent higher."

The potential purchaser does not even have to part with any cash, as banks in Europe have ample supplies of dollars that they are eager to lend for as long as 15 years. Large sums like $200 million can be raised without any fanfare almost overnight and repaid out of the earnings of the purchased company.

Financing in the Eurodollar market (credit restrictions make it difficult for a foreign company to raise funds within the United States) not only reduces the size of the pool of footloose dollars in Europe but the repatriation of dollars to the United States also has a positive impact on the deficit-ridden balance of payments.

To illustrate, net foreign direct investment in the United States last year totaled $322 million, a big improvement over the deficit of $87 million registered in 1971. Although outflows this year could offset the expected inflows, it would seem that if the trend now apparent gathers steam, it could be an important element in cutting the total balance-of-payments deficit. And not only in terms of the funds that come in for direct investment.

For, as one banker observed, if European business thinks now is the time to buy dollar assets, can portfolio investors (who poured $4.5 billion into U.S. securities last year) be far behind?

To date, the vast majority of companies seeking to buy U.S. firms have been British based. "It's less of a trauma for them," said a U.S. banker, because "the

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

Hanoi Said to Promise Pullout From Cambodia

(Continued from Page 1)

countries shall put an end to all military activities in Cambodia and Laos."

Gen. Lon Non acknowledged that the signing of that agreement had not led to a cessation of hostilities in Cambodia. But after yesterday's signing, he said, North Vietnam and the United States will proceed from the phase of stating intentions to the phase of carrying them out.

Presence Not Admitted

The general said the document signed yesterday went into no detail on Cambodia because the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government had never conceded the presence of their troops in Cambodia and, therefore, could not agree officially that they should be withdrawn.

But he reiterated that such an understanding had been reached in the Kissinger-Tho talks.

In the opinion of American officials, the role of North Vietnamese troops in the Cambodian war has become increasingly limited to planning and coordination of operations and their logistical support.

A war that at its outset, in the spring of 1970, was largely a conflict between Cambodian and Vietnamese Communist forces has, with the growth of a large-scale anti-government movement loyal to Prince Sihanouk, the deposed chief of state, become a genuine civil war in which few Vietnamese frontline units are engaged.

Nonetheless, Gen. Lon Non said the withdrawal of the North Vietnamese would enable government troops to deal with their Cambodian adversaries without American air support. This view arouses much skepticism here because the majority opinion is that the pro-Sihanouk Cambodian side is stronger than the army of Marshal Lon Nol.

[Meanwhile, in Honolulu, the U.S. command said its aircraft were in operation in Cambodia for the 100th day today. B-52s flying out of Thailand and Guam joined in the raids.

[A command spokesman said, however, that the number of sorties was reduced.]

Saigon Aide Cautious

From Wire Dispatches

SAIGON, June 14.—Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam said today he felt the new four-sided accord to strengthen the truce was an improvement on the original Vietnam cease-fire accord, but he added that the document left unresolved some of the critical differences between Saigon and the Communists.

He said the communiqué, signed in Paris yesterday, provided a few more details to facilitate the implementation of the cease-fire agreement by both sides but added, "I have to confess we still have a lot of things to do."

Addressing newsmen at a briefing in an auditorium of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Lam said that the two problems which have stymied the Vietnamese from the beginning—the establishment of zones of control and working out a formula for determining the political future of South Vietnam—remained in dispute.

Mr. Lam said that Saigon still insisted that the zones of control were to be established only for military purposes while the Communists refused to relent on their demand that they be authorized political jurisdiction in their zones as well.

He acknowledged that the communiqué did not take up this dispute but left the resolution of it to the Vietnamese in their Two-Party Joint Military Commission "as soon as possible."

The communiqué also left vague the formation of a Council of National Reconciliation and Concord which, according to the Paris accord, is to organize elections.

Both Saigon and the Viet Cong announced today that their troops had been ordered to cease fire at noon local time tomorrow, 0400 GMT.

In South Vietnam, the Saigon command reported more than 100 incidents during the 24 hours before the new cease-fire.

In Cambodia, fighting for Phnom Penh's lifeline to the sea continued for the ninth consecutive day. Nineteen government soldiers were reported killed and 28 wounded near Ang Snuol, 13 miles east of Phnom Penh.

The Saigon government, meanwhile, hinted that major articles of the new accord will not be implemented until after a negotiated political solution has been achieved and the government is satisfied that there is no more military threat to the country.

The Ministry of Information, in a booklet entitled "The Paris *Joint Communiqué of June 13, 1973*: Analysis and Observations," maintained that the communiqué upheld Saigon's side in nearly all outstanding issues.

But until there is a negotiated agreement on the nature and timing of nationwide general elections, the booklet said, the "implementation of other articles" cannot take place.

In Paris, Nguyen Van Hieu, Viet Cong minister of state, told newsmen that talks with South Vietnamese officials about the political future of their country would resume within two weeks in Paris. The talks were suspended when the Kissinger-Tho negotiations began.

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Senate Votes Fund Prohibition For Any Indochina War Role

(Continued from Page 1)

Case-Church proposal inasmuch as it covers only Cambodia and Laos. It cuts off only past and present appropriations but does not foreclose the use of future appropriations for bombing there. The conferees are to meet again Monday.

House conferees are opposed to this amendment. The Senate conferees are expected to refuse to delete the provision and to insist that it be sent back to the House for an up or down vote.

The Senate's version of the State Department bill contains provisions nullifying the U.S. pact with Portugal for a U.S. base in the Azores, establishing a mandatory grievance procedure for Foreign Service officers and requiring all future U.S. base agreements to be submitted to the Senate for approval as treaties instead of being handled entirely by the President as executive agreements which Congress need not pass on.

None of these provisions is in the House bill.

Court Accepts Suit

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP).—A federal judge refused yesterday to throw out a suit challenging the legality of U.S. air attacks in Cambodia. Instead, he scheduled a June 29, hearing on the suit.

"Reluctance to jeopardize the safety of American soldiers or prisoners is no longer a barrier to judicial determination of the constitutionality of a phase of war activity," Judge Orrin Judd said in denying a government request for a summary judgment.

The suit was filed in U.S. District Court in Brooklyn by Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D., N.Y., and Air Force Lt. Arthur Watson, stationed in Guam. The court was asked to direct the U.S. defense secretary and the Air Force secretary to stop ordering U.S. forces into combat in Cambodia.

2 Russians Held For Ransom by Burmese Rebels

RANGOON, Burma, June 14 (Reuters).—Burmese rebels have threatened to kill two Soviet aid personnel, who were kidnapped a month ago, unless the Burmese government releases their leader, the military intelligence chief said.

Col. Tin U said that the authorities would not yield to blackmail by the rebels and has mounted a big operation to rescue the two Russians.

The two Russians were identified as Dr. Boris Pianitski and Stanislav Vinogradov, a medical technician. They were working at a hospital in Taunggyi in the southern Shan States when abducted while out for an evening stroll on April 16, the colonel said.

la chrysothèque
ZOLOTAS
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RINGS, NECKLACES, EAR-RINGS, BRACELETS



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PARIS
339, RUE ST-HONORE
GENEVE
8, PLACE DU MOLARD
ST-TROPEZ
5, RUE DU CLOCHER
LYON
17, RUE DE LA REPUBLIQUE
MADRID
17, ORTEGA Y GASSET.



United Press International.

Jeb Stuart Magruder before Senate Watergate committee yesterday as wife looks on.

Knows of No Nixon Role

Magruder Ties Mitchell to Bugging Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

known until then of official campaign involvement.

Mr. Magruder was testifying under partial immunity from prosecution for anything he might say. He said he had agreed to plead guilty to one count of conspiracy in return for his testimony against others who may be indicted.

While the burglary plans were being worked out with G. Gordon Liddy in the first three months of last year, Mr. Magruder said, Haldeman aide Gordon Strachan received reports of everything being discussed.

Mr. Magruder was asked repeatedly whether Mr. Haldeman knew about the bugging plans while they were being formulated.

"It would be unfair to Mr. Haldeman to say that he knew about it, because I don't know that," Mr. Magruder said. "I *cannot specifically comment on* direct approval of these plans or knowledge of these plans by Mr. Haldeman. I don't know he knew of these plans beforehand.

"It is my understanding Strachan passed to Mr. Haldeman what he, Strachan, deemed important enough for Mr. Haldeman."

In a recent civil suit deposition, Mr. Haldeman denied he had any knowledge of the plans or cover-up.

"I am not privileged to this memos that went between Dean and Strachan and Haldeman and the others at the White House," Mr. Magruder said. "My first discussion with Haldeman was the Sunday after the break-in. I did not have further discussions with him until January."

In that earlier conversation, on June 18, 1972, Mr. Magruder said, Mr. Haldeman ordered him to clear up the problems caused by the arrest of James W. McCord jr., who was security chief of Mr. Nixon's re-election committee.

How 'System Worked'

Speaking of the President, Mr. Magruder said: "It's very easy for me to see how he would not be aware. I'm just positive that many things occurred in the White House that he was not aware of. It was just the way that *system worked*."

"You say his staff kept him so remote and isolated this could have taken place without his knowledge?" Mr. Magruder was asked.

"Yes," he replied.

He said the cover-up began immediately after the arrest of the men inside the Watergate office building.

Sources close to the Senate investigation said today that Mr. Strachan has sent word, through his lawyer, that he is willing to testify that Mr. Haldeman knew of the cover-up "from the beginning." Mr. Strachan asked immunity for his testimony, and the Senate committee voted in a closed session Tuesday to grant it.

Cox Opposes Immunity

However, special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox today moved to block the immunity grant for 30 days, the maximum delay he can bring about under law.

It was not immediately learned whether Mr. Strachan sent word about what he told Mr. Haldeman about the planning of the wiretapping. His lawyer told the committee that Mr. Strachan can testify that he told Mr. Haldeman about the cover-up only a few days after the break-in.

Mr. Magruder said Liddy, since convicted of criminal conspiracy, burglary, and wiretapping, presented espionage plans at three meetings last year—the first two attended by Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Dean, Liddy and himself.

At the first meeting, on Jan. 27 in Mr. Mitchell's Justice Department office, Liddy's plan included electronic surveillance, wiretapping, photography, kidnapping and using call girls, Mr. Magruder said.

"Now, what was the total budget that he presented at this meeting?" asked committee counsel Samuel Dash.

"Approximately a million dollars," Mr. Magruder said.

He said he, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Dean were appalled at the scope and size of the project. On Feb. 4, he said, at a meeting attended by the same group, Liddy pressed a scaled-down plan costing half that much.

"Everything that I did at the committee, everything we did, was staffed to Mr. Strachan so that he could alert other officials at the White House as to our activities," Mr. Magruder said.

At the second meeting potential targets were discussed with Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Magruder said.

The Democratic headquarters in the Watergate was one because "of information we had relating to Mr. O'Brien that we felt would be possibly damaging to the Democratic National Committee." Lawrence F. O'Brien was chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

"We discussed the possibility of using electronic surveillance at the Fontainebleau Hotel [in Miami Beach] which was going to be the Democratic National Committee headquarters [at the convention] and we discussed the potential of using the same method at the [Democrats'] presidential headquarters."

Mr. Magruder said Mr. Mitchell at that point suggested breaking into the office of Las Vegas, Nev., newspaper publisher Hank Greenspun—a burglary that never occurred, Mr. Magruder testified.

'Intelligence-Gathering'

Between then and the third gathering, March 30, Mr. Magruder said he had a run-in with Liddy and fired him as counsel for the Committee for the Re-Election of the President "but retained him in the area of intelligence-gathering."

Mr. Magruder said Liddy had threatened to kill him, but that he did not take the threat seriously.

About that time, Mr. Magruder said, presidential adviser Charles Colson called "and asked me in a sense would we get off the stick and get the budget approved for Mr. Liddy's plans, that we needed information particularly on Mr. O'Brien."

Mr. Magruder said he assumed Mr. Colson knew what the Liddy plan was. He said Frederick LaRue, a close aide to Mr. Mitchell, was in the room when he had the conversation with Mr. Colson.

On March 30, he said there was another meeting with Mr. Mitchell, this time at Key Biscayne, Fla. Mr. Magruder said he and Mr. Larue discussed about 30 decisions, the last of which was the final proposal to give Liddy a budget of $250,000.

"I think I can honestly say that no one was particularly overwhelmed with the project," Mr. Magruder said. "But I think we felt that the information could be useful and Mr. Mitchell agreed to approve the project . . .

"It was specifically approval for initial entry into the Democratic National Committee headquarters in Washington, and, at a further date, if the funds were available, we would consider entry into the presidential contenders' headquarters."

A senator asked Mr. Magruder, one name at a time, who among 20 officials of the campaign and administration knew about the Watergate cover-up.

Mr. Magruder gave an unqualified "yes" to these names: Mr. Dean, Mr. Mitchell, Robert Mardian, a Mitchell aide, Mr. Strachan, Mr. Larue and Hugh W. Sloan jr., tresaurer of the campaign committee.

He said he had no information that any of the following knew of the cover-up: former White House aide John D. Ehrlichman; former Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst; former FBI director L. Patrick Gray 3d; Egil Krogh, a former Ehrlichman assistant; Mr. Colson; Robert Reisner, a Magruder assistant; Robert Odle, office manager for the campaign committee, and the President.

He gave these qualified answers about the following men:

● Mr. Haldeman: "Directly from my knowledge, only in January."

● Herbert Kalmbach, Mr. Nixon's former personal lawyer: "I only knew in Mr. Kalmbach's case that he was funding the cover-up."

● Former Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans: "Only the discussion I had in June that would indicate some knowledge."

● Herbert Porter, in charge of scheduling for the campaign committee: "Only to the extent he testified that he assisted me for what he thought were legitimate reasons."

● Powell Moore: "He was aware of the trip to Burning Tree *Country* Club. What he knew later, I don't know."

Mr. Moore, a press spokesman for the committee, and Liddy had gone to the country club to see Mr. Kleindienst, then the attorney general, the day following the break-in to see if he could get the suspects out of jail, but were rebuffed, Mr. Magruder testified.

In other developments:

● Morton H. Halperin, former National Security Council aide whose home telephone was tapped during a White House search for news leaks, filed a damage suit today against Henry A. Kissinger, his former boss, other White House aides and government officials. Mr. Halperin alleged that an FBI tap was on his home telephone in 1969 and 1970 for a period of between eight and 25 months.

● The Washington Post reported that government sources said that the White House received information in 1971 from previously undisclosed wiretaps on the telephones of Pentagon papers defendant Daniel Ellsberg and former New York Times reporters Neil Sheehan and Tad Szulc.

Despite repeated demands by the judge in Mr. Ellsberg's trial that the government inform the court of any electronic surveillance of Mr. Ellsberg, the tap on his telephone was never disclosed, The Post said.

British Troops Fight Gunmen on Ulster's Border

BELFAST, June 14 (UPI).—British troops fought a short but sharp battle with gunmen near Crossmaglen, on the Irish Republic border, early today and seized five suspected Irish Republican Army guerrillas, a British spokesman said.

There were no casualties in an eight-minute skirmish between a British patrol and gunmen firing rifles and a machine gun, the spokesman said.

Soon afterward, troops hunting the gunmen intercepted a car with five men in Crossmaglen and discovered weapons in the vehicle, he said. The men were held as suspected IRA guerrillas.

The action on the County Armagh border with the republic followed the wounding of a Catholic youth by gunmen in a car in north Belfast last night and sporadic sniper fire aimed at troops throughout the city.

In another shooting, gunmen wounded an 18-year-old youth as he walked to work today in Belfast's Protestant Shankill Road area, police said. He was hit in the back and arm.

Madrid Pledges To Liberalize

MADRID, June 14 (UPI).—The new Spanish government said today it would work to gradually liberalize its political structures as promised by Generalissimo Francisco Franco at the start of this year.

A statement issued by the cabinet after its first meeting today said it would try to "vitalize our institutional structures" and called on elected members of the Spanish parliament to make suggestions for "accentuating the participation of all Spaniards in political life."

The statement was read to the nation by Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco, who was appointed premier by Gen. Franco last Friday.

He stressed, however, that this gradual liberalization would take place within the context of the one-party system of government set up by Gen. Franco.

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White Hou... Says It Ha... Fund Rosi...

Nixon Aide Has ... Of Campaign D...

WASHINGTON, June ... —A secret list of so-far ... contributors to Presider... re-election campaign, ... destroyed after the ... break-in, has been at t... House all along.

The White House con... day that the list has b... possession of Rose Ma... Mr. Nixon's long-time ... secretary, but said it w... shown to the President ...

It had been learned f... sources that a full acc... major contributors wh... the campaign before Ap... exists despite sworn tes... Watergate figures that ... had been either lost or ... The new federal ... finance law went i... April 7.

The sources said th... tains details of contri... more than $19 millio... before April 7, inclu... than $14 million appear... in less than a month ... date.

Also contained in t... coded entries indicat... contributions were ma...

Various cash funds, ... these currency contrib... checks converted to ... been identified as the ... financing for espionag... tage in last year's ... campaign, including t... and bugging of Democ... headquarters.

Stans Testimo...

The chief Nixon can... raiser, Maurice H. ... asked at the Senate ... hearings yesterday h... identify the pre-Ap... contributions. He re... called some and was ... ing a list of the rema... various sources.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin ... committee chairman, ... Stans why there wa... plete record that cou... information.

"Well, at one time, ... man, some of the re... removed from the ... files and destroyed," ... commerce secretary an...

The list pinpoints ... of the money by nam... viduals and groups an... some contributors as ... of particular comp... sources said.

The existence, at le... time in the past, of ... this information has ... since a deposition ... campaign-related law... made public several ...

In the deposition ... lawyers for Common... self-styled citizens' lo... to force disclosures ... paign financing, Hug... jr. said that the Nixo... raised between $1 ... $2 million in cash ... knew of no surviving ...

Summary Sh...

Mr. Sloan, former ... the Nixon Finance ... Committee, said he d... day-to-day log of in... but prepared a sum... which he turned o... Stans.

Mr. Sloan said th... finance committee s... of its pre-April 7 rec... York for storage, a... most donors of $1,0... was prepared in June ... "as one operating d... wanted available to ... ington."

A copy of the mas... to the White House ...

Deputy Press Secr... L. Warren said ... "routinely gets lists ... tors. Rose Mary ... of people from a ... life . . . for use in h... cause her office is re... recommending and ... lists of people to b... White House function...

He said the list ... shown to Mr. Nixon ... President relies on ... to handle such matte...

WEAT...

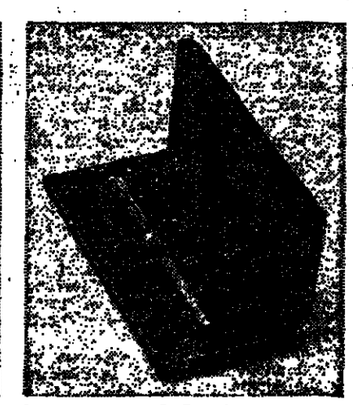
	H	L
ALGARVE	22	7
AMSTERDAM	16	6
ANKARA	18	6
ATHENS	27	8
BEIRUT	28	7
BELGRADE	25	7
BERLIN	16	6
BRUSSELS	15	8
BUDAPEST	26	7
CAIRO	32	9
CASABLANCA	23	1
COPENHAGEN	14	5
COSTA DEL SOL	26	7
DUBLIN	18	6
EDINBURGH	13	5
FLORENCE	29	8
FRANKFURT	19	8
GENEVA	23	7
ISTANBUL	28	7
LAS PALMAS	23	7
LISBON	27	8
LONDON	18	6
MADRID	25	5
MILAN	25	5
MONTREAL	23	5
MOSCOW	25	5
MUNICH	12	2
NEW YORK	27	8
NICE	23	7
OSLO	15	2
PARIS	19	6
PRAGUE	26	6
ROME	24	7
SOFIA	29	8
STOCKHOLM	19	6
TEHRAN	35	8
TEL AVIV	28	8
TUNIS	29	8
VENICE	27	8
VIENNA	24	5
WARSAW	19	4
WASHINGTON	28	8
ZURICH	13	1

(Yesterday's readings at 1700 GMT, others a...

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...pending ...igher on ...'s Home

...ls $184,000 Disclosed

...nneth Reich
Jack Nelson

...TON, June 14.—The General Services Ad- confirmed yesterday overnment expendi- ,174 on improvements ... Nixon's San Cle- and said that a re- federal expense fig- ast $414,093 on the be "in the ballpark." nents of GSA chief ampson, in response ... in the Santa Ana ister, indicated that use statement 2 1/2 federal expenses for ...s at the President's nore than 10 times

26, Deputy White Secretary Gerald L. ponding to questions ...y The New York government-financ- ments at the San ate at $39,525. o days, however, As- ss inquiries had es- eral expenditures to- 65, a figure not de- White House. Addi- enditures, including andscaping, were re-

...ical Work Bills

...er yesterday reported some additional ex- but the major ones ally paid bills for interior and exterior ork at the Spanish- overlooking the Pa-

...spaper quoted Mr. saying the electrical ...eeded to bring more ...e home for a variety and outdoor security

...e House has previ- ...med federal expendi- ... property as request- Secret Service for the ...f the President. ...en, informed of the $414,093 figure of ...eral expenditures at ...ty, first expressed

...he later said officials ...ng . . . as hard as we ...ne up with a correct ...re. ...on to the electrical ...Register reported that ...ovements for which ...aid included $9,000 for ...sewer line connection ... Clemente sewer sys- ...0 for septic tank re- ...0 for a beach cabana ...ige leading from the ... the beach, $3,090 for $10,612 for roadways, and a parking area, a storage shed and work on Mr. Nixon's ...pool. ...r reported GSA ex- included $42,500 for a ...l surrounding the ...3,500 for an electrical ...em, $12,964 for a bul- ...ss windscreen around ...ng pool, $32,000 for ...s and a gate house, a 200-foot redwood ...e ocean side of the $13,732 for tile and ...work. ...93 figure does not in- ...unications equipment ...te, financed by the

...Angeles Times.

...Resumes ...ed Flights

...N, West Germany, ...euters).—NATO air- ...d practice bombing ...lay after 1,000 club- ...ce backed by water ...ed a bombing range ...f demonstrators who ... it for two days. ...strators were pro- ...training activity's ...l persons, including ...n, were injured in ...ut 50 demonstrators strators had vowed ...heir protest day and ...e noise was reduced. ...were evicted today, ...l police with stones ...ned to set fire to ...e range. They also ...es to block access ...aged sit-ins on the



Associated Press.

UP AND OVER—A confident young chap jumps his bike over two trusting but not so very confident pals in a North Adams, Mass., park. He made it.

Despite Congressional Opposition

Pentagon Chief Says Rise In Arms Budget Is Possible

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, June 14 (NYT).—Acting Defense Secretary William P. Clements jr. said yesterday that the $85-billion defense budget, rather than being cut as some in Congress want, may have to be increased to keep pace with Soviet weapon development.

At a Pentagon news conference, Mr. Clements said he had approached congressional committee chairmen about increasing the budget for the coming fiscal year, particularly in funds for various research and development programs.

He said some of the committee chairmen were receptive to his suggestion. But, as he acknowledged, any proposed increase in defense appropriations for the coming year would fly in the face of growing congressional pressures, particularly from Democrats, to cut the military budget below the administration's request.

On the basis of conversations with some "senior members" in Congress, Mr. Clements said that as a result of the Watergate affair the administration's prestige on Capitol Hill may have declined to the point that Pentagon critics may succeed this year in making serious cuts in the defense budget.

Richardson's Policy

In signaling a possible increase in the budget, he seemed to be reversing the general direction laid down by Elliot L. Richardson before he resigned last month as defense secretary to become attorney general. While Mr. Richardson had ordered a review of the budget to determine whether it could be cut, Mr. Clements, who has been serving as acting defense secretary for nearly a month, said his review indicates the need for increasing the budget.

"I am not anticipating or in favor of a lot of cuts," he said. In fact, "I look to some programs that might be expanded."

He cited the need for a $250-million increase to fund the development of a fighter plane for the Navy as a replacement for the costly F-14 fighter being built by Grumman Aerospace Corp.

Fulbright's Questions

WASHINGTON, June 14 (WP).—Sen. J. William Fulbright suggested Tuesday that the Russians seemed intent on living up to the terms of last year's strategic arms agreement with the United States, and that Congress should now reappraise the need for a high American defense budget.

In an unusual speech inserted into the Congressional Record, the Arkansas Democrat raised a number of questions about Soviet missile progress or lack of it, and left the impression that he already had the answers.

Sen. Fulbright asked what has happened to the large new Soviet missiles for which new underground silos were being built. He also questioned whether the Russians had begun dismantling some of their older missiles and inquired whether the Russians were building a second anti-missile (ABM) defense system as allowed by the arms agreement.

Live Up to the Terms

"If those who were disturbed last year were to consider the answers to these questions, they might now find themselves reassured as to the intention of the Soviet Union to live up to the terms of the treaty and the agreement," Sen. Fulbright said.

Sen. Fulbright did not mention the prospect that the Russians may be having technical problems with some of their new missiles now being tested, or may simply have not yet reached the point of deploying new missiles in the alloted silos.

Defense officials say the Russians do appear to be taking preliminary steps to dismantle some of their 230 old SS-7 and SS-8 intercontinental ballistic missiles, but that such a step was expected since the Russians would be required to swap these older land-based missiles if they want to build as many as 63 missile-firing submarines, which are allowed under the agreement.

Similarly, there is no evidence that the Russians are starting work on a second ABM site even though allowed to do so by the agreement. U.S. officials have doubted the Russians would go ahead with such a site very quickly, and some future agreement may be reached which would permanently rule out a second ABM site for both sides.

Reward Offered For Tu-144 Tapes

PARIS, June 14 (Reuters).—The commission investigating the crash near here of the Soviet supersonic airliner Tupolev-144 has offered a reward of 20,000 francs to anyone who can unearth the "black box" flight-recording tapes and other vital equipment lost in the disaster, it was announced today.

The plane crashed on the small town of Goussainville on June 3 during a demonstration at the Paris air show at Le Bourget. The crew of six and seven inhabitants of the town were killed.

A "large reward" was also offered to anyone who filmed the jet just before it plunged to earth. French television filmed the entire incident but it was believed the commission wanted to view the crash from a different angle.

[Alexei Tupolev, chief designer of the Tu-144, says the accident will not "stop further implementation of the program of supersonic airplane development in the Soviet Union," the AP reported.

[In his statement, issued by Tass under a Paris dateline today, he denied reports that other Tu-144s have crashed. Tass quoted him as saying, "All these are absurd conjectures which do not do credit to their authors."]

...atic Night Display Foreseen ...met Nears Sun in December

By Walter Sullivan

...YORK, June 14 (NYT).—Successive observations of comet, discovered by accident on March 7, indicate this year it will circle unusually close to the sun, what may be the most dramatic night sky display ...ury. ...sest approach to the sun will occur Dec. 28 and ...reafter, depending on various unpredictable factors, ... response to a solar encounter. It may become one- ...ght as the full moon. ...st-known such object, Halley's comet, is not due to ...ntil the mid-1980s and may not be quite so brilliant. ...comet, also known as Comet 1973-F, may become ...he unaided eye as early as mid-November. ...come closest to the earth on Jan. 15. While still about ... miles away, it could carry a tail spanning a wide ...he sky. ...rightness will depend on several factors. If the heat ... of its close passage of the sun break the comet into ... the greater surface area will make for greater

...omet was discovered by Lubos Kohoutek, a Czech- ...nomer at the Hamburg Observatory in Germany, ...ographing an asteroid that he had discovered in 1971.

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Vesco Indictment Says Firm Lost $250,000 in Fraud

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP).—The new federal indictment against financier Robert L. Vesco accuses him of defrauding International Controls Corp., which he formerly headed, of $250,000 to repay a loan in the same amount negotiated through a bank in the Bahamas, it was announced last night.

Mr. Vesco, whom federal authorities are seeking to extradite from Costa Rica, previously had been indicted in connection with a $250,000 cash contribution to the Nixon re-election campaign committee.

The new indictment said a telegram sent at Mr. Vesco's instigation arranged the loan. It was sent on April 6, 1972, the day before a new federal law banning secret campaign contributions went into effect.

No mention was made in the indictment of Mr. Vesco's contribution to the Nixon committee.

The first indictment said Mr. Vesco donated $250,000 to the Nixon campaign in hopes of getting favorable treatment during an investigation of his affairs by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

In Costa Rica, President Jose Figueres said Mr. Vesco had given him a personal promise to cooperate with Costa Rican courts considering his extradition. He said that the promise extended to Mr. Vesco's appearance in a Costa Rican court should it be deemed necessary.

Hearing Put Off For 8 in Sudan Embassy Killings

KHARTOUM, Sudan, June 14 (Reuters).—Sudan's prosecutor general tonight postponed an inquiry into the seizure last March of the Saudi Arabian Embassy here by eight Black September commandos, in which three Western diplomats were killed.

Prosecutor general Abdel Moneim Mustafa said he acted in compliance with a demand by the commandos for the presence of Arab lawyers at the inquiry, originally scheduled to open Saturday, when the commandos were to appear before a judge who would decide whether charges should be brought against them or the case dropped.

But tonight the prosecutor general said the Sudan Bar Association had asked for a postponement so that the Arab lawyers' association could be contacted.

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Senate Rejects Nixon's Choice For Power Commission Seat

By Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, June 14 (WP).—The Senate yesterday rejected, 49 to 44, President Nixon's nomination of Robert H. Morris, a San Francisco lawyer who represented Standard Oil of California, to be a member of the Federal Power Commission.

The vote came on a motion to recommit the nomination to the Commerce Committee, a move that effectively kills it.

Veteran Capitol Hill staffers say they cannot remember a regulatory-agency nominee ever being turned down on the Senate floor before, although in several cases nominations have died because of committee inaction.

The vote was a considerable blow to the Nixon administration, as senators opposed to the nomination made it clear they did not oppose Mr. Morris personally but were fed up with industry-oriented appointees to regulatory agencies.

The Commerce Committee chairman, Warren G. Magnuson, D., Wash., said, "The opposition to Mr. Morris stems from the fact that the Senate is again asked to accept, for an independent regulatory agency with vast powers over an industry which affects vital national interests, yet one more nominee whose professional career has been dedicated to the furtherance of the private interests of that industry."

Mr. Morris represented Standard Oil of California for 15 years, the last seven on natural-gas matters involving the FPC.

Before the vote, Sen. Magnuson urged the Senate to "serve notice on the President that it expects revision of his criteria for the selection of nominees to all regulatory agencies."

He said the Senate should not be expected to confirm appointments "which appear to have been designed as rewards for politically supportive industries or other special-interest groups."

Other factors which led to the demise of the Morris nomination include a recent decision by the FPC to approve a 73 percent increase of the well-head price of natural gas. Consumer groups have expressed outrage at the decision.

In addition, newspapers have reported the attempted destruction by an FPC staff member of documents from producers detailing the extent of their natural-gas reserves.

The administration, on the grounds that there is a shortage of natural gas contributing to the energy crisis, has asked for deregulation of gas. The FPC will be considering the question soon.

Ironically, it was Mr. Morris's position on the deregulation of gas, as stated by Sen. John Tunney, D., Calif., in answer to a question by Sen. John Tower, R., Texas, that may have lost Mr. Morris the nomination. Sen. Tunney, backing the nominee, said Mr. Morris is opposed to deregulation—and five conservative senators from gas and oil producing states voted for recommital.

Sen. Philip A. Hart, D., Mich., tied Watergate and issues of credibility to the nomination, saying it would be hard for the FPC to look credible in increasing gas prices if all the commissioners were producer-oriented. "Maybe the White House doesn't understand credibility yet, but we should," Sen. Hart said.

One U.S. Court Counters Another In Backing Busing

DETROIT, June 14 (NYT).—A federal appeals court has ruled that black children from Detroit must ride buses out to the suburbs, and white suburban school children must ride them in to Detroit, to achieve racial balance in the schools.

The 6-3 decision, handed down in Cincinnati by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, appeared to set the stage for a final determination by the Supreme Court on just how far state and local governments are required to go in breaking down racial barriers in education.

In approving the principle of metropolitan area busing, the Sixth Circuit Court set itself in diametric opposition to the Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. The latter court invalidated a similar metropolitan busing plan in the case of Richmond, Va. And in a 4-4 tie vote announced three weeks ago, the Supreme Court let the Richmond decision stand automatically.

As is customary in the case of tie votes, the Supreme Court filed no opinions, and the issue of metropolitan busing was regarded as still being open.

Former Aide Returning to Nixon's Staff

Second General Also Appointed to Post

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP).—President Nixon, taking further steps to rebuild his shattered staff, disclosed today that Bryce N. Harlow is returning to the White House as a presidential counselor.

Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren also said Mr. Nixon is giving his long-time personal secretary, Rose Mary Woods, a new title of executive assistant. And he is naming retired Maj. Gen. John C. Bennett as chief assistant to presidential aide Gen. Alexander M. Haig jr.

Mr. Harlow, 56, will take a "complete leave of absence" from his post as vice-president of Procter and Gamble. He was an assistant to Mr. Nixon and later a presidential counselor during the first two years of Mr. Nixon's first term.

Eisenhower Administration

He served eight years on the White House staff during the Eisenhower administration.

Mr. Warren said Mr. Harlow will "advise the President and others within the White House staff on matters across the entire range of administration concerns."

Mr. Harlow handled congressional relations during his previous White House tenure, but he will not be working in this area "on a day-to-day basis," Mr. Warren said.

Miss Woods has been Mr. Nixon's personal secretary since 1951. Her new title of executive assistant "is consistent with the growing responsibilities she has undertaken at the White House since 1969," Mr. Warren said.

Gen. Bennett, 49, who retired from the Army in August, will have the title of deputy assistant to the President and will serve on the personal staff of Gen. Haig, who is retiring as a four-star general to head the White House administrative staff.

Since leaving the Army, Gen. Bennett has been vice-president of Era Helicopters in Anchorage, Alaska, a subsidiary of the Rowan Corp. of Houston.

Paper Price Rollback

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP).—The Washington Post and Washington Star-News raised newsstand prices to 15 cents a copy last week. Today, in articles reporting President Nixon's action freezing prices at June 1-8 levels, the newspapers announced they were restoring the price of 10 cents a copy, pending a review.

8 Rescued, 34 Still Stranded In Cable Cars on U.S. Mountain

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., June 14 (AP).—Eight of the 42 persons stranded in two aerial cable cars since yesterday evening were lowered to the ground this afternoon in a sling-like rope seat.

The eight passengers were lowered one at a time to the ground 250 feet below, where they boarded vehicles to the tramway terminal while rescuers worked to free the 34 others.

Two operators remained aboard the car, and 32 other persons were still stuck in the second cable car further up Sandia Peak.

The eight were evacuated through a trap door in the bottom of the car, which was only about 1,800 feet from the lower terminal of the tramway. The other car was suspended 650 feet above the ground near the 10,378-foot summit.

No Danger Seen

The two cars became stranded about 6 p.m. yesterday when the main haul cable slipped out of slack carriers along the cable during a thunderstorm. The cars remained suspended from other cables, and police had said there was no danger of the cars falling.

Sandia Peak Aerial Tramway employees today tried to get a crane into position near the car nearer the bottom of the mountain to lift the slipped cable back into its track. But that effort failed.

Officials said they planned to use a giant helicopter from Fort Sill, Okla., to lift the haul cable back into place.

The stranded passengers, including a baby, were in good condition, said Robert Nordhaus, president of the cable-car firm. A mountain rescue team helped hoist food and blankets to the cars.

"They're comfortable. They're not complaining," Mr. Nordhaus said. "The baby has milk and a stove to warm the milk."

The cable cars are used to carry passengers to and from Sandia Crest, where there is a restaurant and ski area. Sandia Peak is just outside Albuquerque.

Chinese, 19, Escapes Sharks But Not China

HONG KONG, June 14 (AP).—Communist China released a Royal Hong Kong Air Force helicopter and its crew tonight after the craft was forced down in Chinese territory by a sudden storm.

But they did not release a young Chinese who was being airlifted to a hospital by the helicopter for treatment of wounds inflicted by a shark. The youth, 19, tried to escape China by swimming a five-mile stretch of water to Hong Kong. He was attacked by sharks on the swim and another refugee was killed by the fish.

Bal à Versailles.



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Sees No Threat to Allies' Interests

Rogers Reassures NATO on Big-2 Summit

(Continued from Page 1)

role in today's opening statements. Mr. Rogers and French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert were in fundamental disagreement on the need for redifining Atlantic relations.

"We have a good alliance," Mr. Jobert told the council. "Let's keep it." The French foreign minister said that NATO had served the West for 25 years and that there was no reason to consider a change in the treaty.

He said that the French saw no reason why 1973 had to be declared the "Year of Europe" at the very moment when Europe was "trying to find itself." He said France did not see the necessity for a common statement of principles by Europe and the United States.

Mr. Rogers, on the other hand, told the council that President Nixon believed it was "imperative" for NATO to build a new conceptual framework that takes into account the changes in alliance relations and East-West relations over the last 25 years.

The notion of a new conceptual framework is considerably toned down from what Mr. Kissinger, national security adviser to Mr. Nixon, called the "new Atlantic charter" in a speech on April 23. Mr. Rogers has informed his colleagues here that he thought the idea of a new Atlantic charter was too formal and grandiose.

The secretary of state told the council members today that they would find the United States "very flexible" on the procedural steps necessary to move toward the common statement of objectives.

Somehow, between today and tomorrow, these conflicting French and American viewpoints on a new statement of principles will have to be reconciled enough to be put into common language in a communiqué. French sources, who emphasized today that Mr. Jobert's and Mr. Rogers's tones had been very moderate said the problem was not insurmountable.

There was agreement here today on the successful outcome of the preparatory consultations in Helsinki for the forthcoming European security and cooperation conference. U.S. officials said Mr. Rogers told the council that the Soviet Union had shown itself more flexible in the six months of preparatory talks than had been expected. He said that the West had done well in three important areas, including the freer movement of people and ideas, the notion of the right to peaceful changes in national frontiers (which the West Germans had advocated) and on limitations on the Brezhnev doctrine of Socialist solidarity.

Mr. Jobert said that the Helsinki talks had "met our demands," and that the full conference, which begins July 3, should do the same.

Other ministers expressed statements of equal satisfaction on the Helsinki talks.

With regard to force reductions, West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel informed the council that Mr. Brezhnev had told the Germans, during his recent Bonn visit, that the Soviet Union was interested in serious talks in Vienna. Mr. Scheel proposed that reductions on stationed and national troops be part of the same negotiations, with stationed troops being reduced in a first phase and national troops soon after.

Date Is Demanded

René van Elslande, the Belgian foreign minister, insisted that the NATO Council fix a date for the opening of the force-reduction talks and make it clear to the Soviet Union that the ultimate success of the Helsinki talks would depend on progress in Vienna. Mr. van Elslande also stressed that force reductions had a "special interest" for Belgium, a reference to the Belgian insistence that there be no bilateral U.S.-Soviet deals.

The U.S. proposal that the Atlantic allies draw up a common statement of principles met with varying degrees of acceptance here today by all delegations except the French and the British. The Belgians and Dutch went so far as to mention possible deadlines and ideas for such a declaration, while the West Germans said that Mr. Nixon's visit to Europe this fall could serve for a statement of common principles.

U.S. officials said that Mr. Rogers had not been specific in the meeting today about the kind of declaration Washington is seeking. The officials said that it would not be fitting for the declaration to appear to have been written in Washington, and that the United States expected the Europeans to come forward with their own ideas. Dutch Foreign Minister Max van der Stoel said his government would present a draft declaration for NATO consideration in Brussels before long.

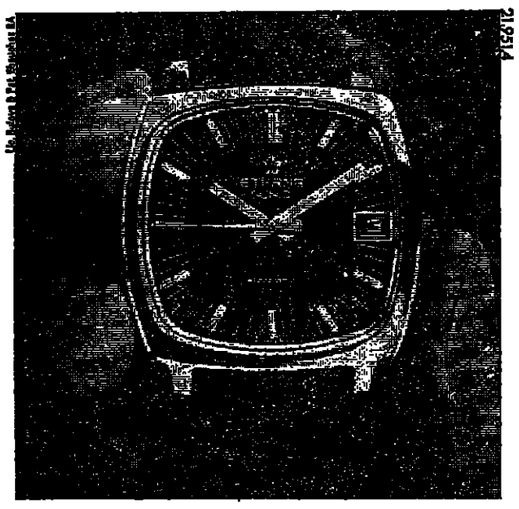
Arms Talks Adjourn

GENEVA, June 14 (AP).—The 35-nation disarmament talks, which resumed Tuesday after a six-week recess, met for three minutes today and adjourned to next week because no delegate wanted to take the floor.

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Associated Press.

SOFTLY IN THE LION'S DEN—Sniffles, a 2-month-old orphaned lamb, snuggles close to Major, a 25-year-old lion at an amusement park near Los Angeles. Sources at the park say that after the death of Sniffles' parents, Major began looking after the tiny lamb and the pair are now inseparable. It's almost like a Revelation.

Price Freeze Lauded Despite 'Too-Little, Too-Late' Fears

(Continued from Page 1)

said. Like Sen. Proxmire, he has been demanding that Congress legislate a mandatory 90-day freeze.

"By taking the advice of those who want to do nothing and the advice of those who want to do the wrong thing, and splitting the difference, Mr. Nixon has produced a damaging economic package," said Rep. Henry Reuss, D., Wis., a key member of the House Banking and Currency Committee.

Other Democrats took a more favorable view last night and Republicans generally had warm praise.

Sen. Proxmire, one of the President's most persistent critics on economic policy, offered some of the highest praise from among Democrats.

"In general, I thought the proposal was good. Number one, he was right on the freeze; it's the kind of dramatic decision we needed. It's much like what we have been calling for for three or four months. He's right on the IRS audit. I think he's right on calling for licenses for exports, in the event our supply may be depleted. And I'm glad to see he's suggested a base period of Jan. 10. I think he's wrong in not including rents and profits during the freeze, but the profits angle is taken care of to some extent by not including a freeze on wages."

'Toughest Action' Urged

Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D., Minn., co-author with Sen. Proxmire of a wage-price freeze proposal in the Senate, said that Mr. Nixon "sounded optimistic, and I don't believe there is much basis for that. This is the worst inflation in peacetime history and I don't think it's going to be controlled except by the toughest action."

Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R., Pa., who had urged the President to impose new controls, said, "The President's decision to help bolster the economy should lead to the stabilization of prices of food, gasoline and other products and at the same time is designed to fight the inflationary trend."

"The President's approach is right on target," said House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford, R., Mich.

The National Association of Manufacturers said it "regrets that the President has felt compelled to take the drastic step of imposing a 60-day freeze on prices. We fear this rigid price restraint may create chaotic conditions in the production and distribution of essential commodities."

Labor leaders were, at best, hopeful that the freeze would solve the nation's economic ills, but most doubted it would work.

"The action announced by the President . . . is clearly a retreat from Phase-3 and will not solve the nation's problems," Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Auto Workers, said last night.

Several leading economists said the new measures were inadequate and belated.

"Too little, too late, too complicated, too political," was the reaction of economist Eliot Janeway to the President's announcement.

"The inflation will get worse, and you'll have a recession in the fourth quarter of this year," he said.

Hendrik Houthakker, an economics professor at Harvard and former member of the economic advisers panel, said: "I don't regard the freeze by itself as solving anything. Everything depends on what will be done under Phase-4."

Price Rollbacks Seen

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP).—The Cost of Living Council said today that price rollbacks are expected to be ordered in seven to nine industries as a result of a price-and-profit sweep by the Internal Revenue Service.

James W. McLane, named to head the council's team enforcing President Nixon's new wage-price freeze, told newsmen that the electrical equipment and chemical industries are two of those likely to be affected.

British, Icelandic Foreign Ministers Meet, Disagree

COPENHAGEN, June 14 (Reuters). — British and Icelandic foreign ministers met here tonight but did not reach agreement to resume negotiations on their fishery-limits dispute, informed British sources said.

Britain's Sir Alec Douglas-Home and Iceland's, Einar Agustsson, held a 40-minute meeting, which showed no change in their basic conflicting positions in the dispute, the sources added.

The sources said that the two ministers may meet again tomorrow but that no definite arrangements had been made so far.

They are here for the NATO Ministerial Council's biannual session, and this was their first private discussion on the fisheries dispute since Britain sent Royal Navy frigates to protect its trawlers in the disputed 50-mile Icelandic fishery zone on May 19.

The sources said the basic issue dividing Britain and Iceland is Iceland's insistence that the British frigates be withdrawn before talks are resumed. Britain is insisting that such a withdrawal must be simultaneous with an Icelandic assurance that there will be no further harassment of British trawlers by Icelandic patrol vessels in the disputed area.

Clouds Curtail Skylab Cameras

SPACE CENTER, Houston, June 14 (AP).—Skylab's astronauts made the final earth resources photo pass of their mission today but found much of their picture-taking plans blocked for a second day by clouds over the western United States.

As Comdr. Paul J. Weitz, Capt. Charles Conrad jr. and Lt. Comdr. Joseph P. Kerwin, all of the Navy, worked in space on the 21st day of their 28-day mission, high-ranking space officials met here to discuss whether the crew should tackle another space walk repair job next week.

The photo run started at the coast of Oregon and continued over several western states, ending as the spacecraft, 275 miles above the earth, crossed the Texas coast and went on over Mexico and Central America.

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Ted Cott, 55, Dies; Broadcaster and Producer in U.S.

NEW YORK, June 14 (NYT).—Ted Cott, 55, who was responsible for many innovations in radio and television in his years as broadcaster and producer, died Tuesday, apparently of a heart attack.

At his death, Mr. Cott was a media consultant and television producer.

One of his innovations, as program director of WNEW New York, was a discussion of radio entitled "Report to the Listeners." Mr. Cott, who had been a radio critic for The New Republic, not only "reported to the listeners" on how a station prepares programs and how it selects its material but also gave the listeners a voice, by having their letters read on the air.

Jacques Belasco

NEW YORK, June 14 (NYT).—Jacques Belasco, 56, composer, musician and arranger, died Tuesday.

At his death of an apparent heart attack, Mr. Belasco was composing the music for a film, "The Happy Hooker," and planning a Broadway production of "Moulin Rouge." He had been nominated four times for an Emmy award and had done the arranging for about 50 television specials and for as many movies.

Prof. George Vernadsky

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 14 (AP).—Prof. George Vernadsky, 85, a leading historian on Russia, died Tuesday at his home here.

Prof. Vernadsky, a naturalized American born in Russia, was on the Yale University faculty from 1927 until his retirement in 1956. He continued after his retirement on the huge series of which the most recent volume, "The Czardom of Moscow," appeared in 1969.

Dr. Pavel Lukyanenko

MOSCOW, June 14 (Reuters).—Dr. Pavel Lukyanenko, 72, prominent Soviet scientist who developed the world's best winter wheat varieties, died yesterday, Tass news agency reported.

Mrs. Meir Denies Plans to Confer With Bourguiba

JERUSALEM, June 14 (UPI).—Premier Golda Meir's office denied today that she plans to meet President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia in Geneva this week to discuss Middle East peace prospects.

The denial was made in response to a Jerusalem Post report of "rumors" of the meeting. The Post said foreign diplomats in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv were trying to verify the reports.

A statement from Mrs. Meir's office said that "with regard to rumors concerning a meeting between the premier and President Bourguiba, since Israel announced its readiness a few weeks ago that Mrs. Meir meet with President Bourguiba, no response has been received."

The Post said the rumors of the meeting were the result of the announcement Tuesday that Mrs. Meir was sick and had canceled all public appearances for four days, at the same time as Mr. Bourguiba arrived in Geneva.

Mr. Bourguiba had expressed a willingness to discuss the Middle East situation with an Israeli leader. Foreign Minister Abba Eban said that Israel would agree to take part in such talks.

According to Israeli officials, they have heard no more since then from Mr. Bourguiba or the Tunisians despite efforts to clarify the president's remarks and determine his readiness to talk.

Decline of Dollar Is Factor

Europeans Starting to Bu U.S. Firms as Trend Revea

(Continued from Page 1)

language, the culture and business practices are very similar."

But he added that the old timidity among Continental businessmen about approaching the U.S. market appears to be changing along with the management, which is "younger, more aggressive, has more exposure and speaks foreign languages."

Another banker, who reported five deals in the planning stage—three British, one French and one Japanese—said he notes that the potential buyers "are not necessarily the biggest companies, but they are very confident and very aggressive."

Some Already There

Many of the largest European firms are already implanted in the United States, but most of them—Unilever, Shell, Nestlé, Bayer, to name a few—got there before World War II.

After the war, recovering from the devastation and licking their wounds as the guaranteed markets in overseas empires vanished, European and Japanese industry focused on rebuilding their home markets. In addition, the advanced state of U.S. technology, management and marketing know-how, an alien background of disclosure requirements and regulation procedures plus the enormity of the U.S. market intimidated foreign businessmen.

A handful made the crossing. For some, like Olivetti, Plessey and St. Gobain, the going, for various reasons, was very rough. Learning from these mistakes and those many U.S. firms made in Europe as well as the acrimony they aroused, European business has begun to buy up existing U.S. companies—their management and marketing skills and their technological know-how. British Petroleum picked up a distribution network from Sinclair Oil that the Justice Department had ordered to be sold in the wake of Sinclair's merger with Atlantic Richfield, ICI took over Atlas Chemicals and BASF bought Wyandotte Chemicals.

There are still companies ready to go in and start from scratch—like Michelin, Philips and Sony. But it is also clear that the trend is to buy into existing operations and avoid start-up headaches.

Recently completed or still in the offering stage are these bids:

● In France, St. Gobain's purchase of 31 percent of Certain-Teed Products for $84 million and Gardinier's (a fertilizer company) $55-million takeover of a chemical unit from Cities Service Co.

● Petrofina of Brussels is paying $100 million for certain assets of Standard Oil Co. of Ohio.

● British-American Tobacco, through a U.S. subsidiary, is acquiring Gimbel Brothers for $300 million, Barclays Bank is offering $115 million for a West Coast bank, British Land is bidding around $150 million for Uris Buildings Corp., Slater Walker laid out $15 million for a holding in Franklin Stores and Chloride Group Ltd. is paying $20 million for Conrex Corp., a manufacturer of auto batteries.

● In Italy, a unit of Liquigas is offering to pay close to $19 million for control of Ronson Corp.

Offer Opposed

Not all of the bids are friendly. Ronson is opposing the offer and Zapata is expected to reject Mr. Reksten's, while British Land and Uris are haggling over the price.

"America is about to experience some of the problems that so angered the French" during the wave of U.S. take-overs here, observed one investment banker.

He also finds it significant that some of the European offers are for less than 100 percent. "They're buying expertise and trying to keep a low profile," he added.

Some bankers in France and Switzerland question whether businessmen in their countries will join the bandwagon. Not more than a dozen French companies "have the entrepreneurial spirit" to tackle the U.S. market, moaned a French banker. His colleague in Zurich complained that Swiss companies "are just too small" by U.S. standards to move in. And a Belgian banker added that companies in his country "at present just don't have the scale" to consider it.

Frankfurt bankers, on the other hand, pointed out that they have recently opened U.S. operations—again following the U.S. example in Europe—so they can be "on the spot" when German firms get ready to make the move. Citing U.S. Commerce Department figures, one banker noted that German investment in the United States rose 405 percent from 1962 to 1971 for a book value of $800 million.

"The wage barrier has broken down and in some cases skilled labor is cheaper now in the United States, calculated in deutsche marks, than at home. There's no logical reason for German companies not to go there now—and there is a growing tendency to do so." The banker noted that even giant Volkswagen is studying the possibility.

The Japanese, so far, are reported to have concentrated their interests in Hawaii—raising some cries of Japanese tion—and are seen as poised to move onto t land.

The Japanese have rel ly on distributorships chises. And the natura sion is to move up to tures and then inc ownership either throug over or building its own

"The attractiveness o marketplace—220 millio in one homogeneous ma one of the most effi tribution systems in th means that Europea ignore it," said an banker.

And the threat of t Hartke bill which wou quotas on certain imp fear that the upcom negotiations could resu tective barriers goin spurring non-U.S. mul into America as prevent

"It's a very signif healthy—development," Swiss banker. "The f vestment funds is be two-way street. It's just Americans buyin ropean companies."

Brezhnev His U.S. V

(Continued from P
than originally planne singer said.]

A reporter repeated gestions in the United Mr. Nixon had been by the scandal and th gaining position with nev would be affected

Mr. Brezhnev said t not intend to bring a on Mr. Nixon in his added that he was n the United States t with Mr. Nixon but negotiations."

"I do not intend t that [Watergate] ma Brezhnev said. "It wou pletely indecent for r to it . . .

"My attitude toward is of very great respe

Mr. Brezhnev said based on the "fact . has taken a realistic structive approach t between our two cou passing from an era tation to an era of r between nations."

He merits "profoun the Soviet leader sa Nixon.

His negotiations Nixon, Mr. Brezhnev be conducted in the sp fidence and in the improving relations."

He called Waterga tirely domestic Ameri and said, "What right interfere in any way Mr. Brezhnev made points:

● Controversy over strictions on Jewish has been "artificially only Jews whose wo nected with national denied permission to said he could not und some persons should "the whole future American relations" t tion of one individual who has been denied to emigrate.

● His meetings wit will be of "historic for furthering a poli ending wars, improv American relations an an atmosphere of m dence and respect.

● The Soviet Unior ed in a "truly large-sc relationship" with States and he is c summit will "give a to the effort to p American trade on a long-term basis."

Mr. Brezhnev, re looking tired, met t in the large third-f ence room of the Kr the ruling 16-memb meets under his lead

"I guess none of y been in this room said. Then he lam short course of ins how the Politburo w

He said the 16-m buro meets every T 3 p.m., and meetings three or four hours.

"But yesterday [W this case] we took he said. Yes, he a the meeting this w discussion of his United States, as w lems that have beer since his recent vi Germany.

Mr. Brezhnev sai buro rarely votes decisions by consens discussions. If he said, party theoreti Suslov or party sec P. Kirilenko usually

Then he took t on a tour of his a few doors away, re room to make a lo on Soviet-American ended by fielding Watergate, the Jewis and trade.

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...rnment of the Workers'

By Jonathan Kandell

...IA, Chile, June 14 ...pper is the wages of ...ident Salvador Al...lten said during the ...ince his Marxist gov...k office.

...ed ore provides al... ...cent of the country's ...ange at a time when ...is being used almost ...to buy abroad the ...leum products and ...necessary merely to ...levastating economic

...5 days, most of the ...the mine at El Te... ...this city about 50 ...of Santiago have been ...The mine, with more ...les of tunnels, is the ...st underground cop... ...And the work stop... ...has already forced ...se copper shipments ...European clients.

...he strike's economic ...it has proved an ...nt in labor relations ...elected government ...ded itself on being a ...of the workers."

...in the worst period ...ees did we have such ...ions with manage... ...Milton Puga, a union ...oined the mine when ...d by the Kennecott Corp., whose holdings were nationalized in 1971.

The strike leaders, who are pressing for a 41 percent raise as part of a nationwide wage increase approved by the legislature last year, contend that, in an effort to break the strike, the government had hired outside laborers and promoted and given wage increases to workers who have continued on the job.

"We are being called anti-patriots and subversives by the same people who always defended our right to strike," Carlos Arellano, another union leader, said.

With inflation that has reached almost 240 percent during the last 12 months, Mr. Allende has apparently decided to confront the powerful mine unions as a first step in controlling new wage demands that will soon be pressed by other labor groups.

In Rancagua, the confrontation has produced sporadic clashes between rival miners' groups, occasional dynamiting and the death of one striking mineworker and the serious wounding of another. Both were shot by soldiers when they tried to prevent pro-government miners—"white ducks," as strikebreakers are called here—from reaching the mine.

Rancagua and the surrounding province have been declared emergency zones with the army responsible for security.

Given the bitter polarization between Marxists and anti-Marxists that now characterizes every aspect of Chilean society, the Teniente strike has become a key political issue.

This week, a 20-truck caravan drove into Rancagua carrying 100 tons of food donated by small anti-government private farmers from areas more than 500 miles to the south.

The conservative Medical College of Chile—roughly analogous to the American Medical Association—has contributed free medicine. And in Congress, the opposition, which holds a heavy majority, has forced the suspension of the labor and mining ministers for their handling of the strike.

Ship Held Drifting ...tarctica

..., June 14 (NYT).— ...Union has disclosed ...in Antarctic supply ...b, became caught in ...April and has been ...lessly.

...ne government news... ...0 polar scientists and ...nbers were evacuated ...r to another expedi... ...ne Navarin, standing ...away.

...rsons remain aboard ...Ob, which is drifting ...a rate of three miles ...officials hope it will ...tremendous pressures ...against the hull and ...sea toward the end of ...

...arch ship Professor ...been sent back to the ...assist in the rescue ...needed. The Profes... ...had already returned ...id from this year's ...ruise.

...e ships relieve the ...ne Soviet Union's six ...research stations and ...ceanographic investi... *...their own.*

Bonn Moves to Probe Bribery in Bundestag

BONN, June 14 (Reuters).—Plans for an all-party parliamentary investigation into Bonn's deepening money-for-votes scandal moved a step forward today.

In a procedural decision, the Bundestag (parliament) set the vote on the establishment of a nine-member inquiry commission for tomorrow morning. With the votes of only one in four Bundestag deputies needed to carry the motion, approval was a *virtual certainty.*



United Press International.

FAMILY SIZE—Milwaukee architect and family in San Jose, Calif., where they picked up 29-foot, $29,500 luxury motor coach from factory. The rear lounge can be converted into two twin or one queen size bed, and two more can also be added. In front is a four-seat diner which folds into a sleeper for three. The bath has a tub and a shower. The driver and two passengers can fit into the cab. There is a fully equipped kitchen. The motor gives seven whole miles to the gallon. Yes, that's fine, but how do you park it?

Allegedly in Service for 5 Years

Russia Admits False Report on Giant Electric Generator

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, June 14 (NYT).—The Soviet Union in an unusual admission of false economic reporting, conceded today that a huge Siberian power generator assertedly "put in service" five years ago had in fact not been installed at all, having burned out shortly before at the factory that built it.

"The inauguration ceremony, together with band music and speech-making, was, therefore, purely symbolic," the trade union newspaper Trud said, relating the troubles the Russians have had with the 500,000-kilowatt turbine generator.

The power unit, at Nazarovo in southern Siberia, was described as the "beginning of a technological revolution" when Soviet newspapers told of its supposed start-up on their front pages in December, 1968.

The symbolic start of service of the generating unit, which has been listed in Soviet reference books for the last five years, appears to raise fundamental questions about the Kremlin's information policy at a time when Moscow is reaching out for American financing and technology for Siberian development.

Much Not Reported

Many aspects of the Soviet economy, especially when related to defense and national security, are not reported in the controlled press. However, it was generally assumed that newspaper accounts of the start-up of new production capacity were reasonably accurate.

Western analysts of Soviet economic development could not recall any previous case where the report of the inauguration of a major industrial project like the Nazarovo generator was later conceded to have been misleading.

According to the account in Trud, only the steam-driven turbine portion of the power unit went into operation during the ceremony.

"But the needles of instruments indicating power output did not move," the newspaper went on. "There was no current, and how could there be any, since the manufacturer had not even supplied the generator.

Burned Out

"Everyone knew that it had burned out during factory testing. And, therefore, the ceremony was purely symbolic."

A power-generating unit in a steam-electric station consists of a steam turbine and an electric generator. The turbine, which is driven by steam, is the prime mover for the generator, which converts mechanical energy into electric power.

Newspaper reports at the time of the inauguration gave no indication that it was meant to be symbolic. The government newspaper, Izvestia, reported on Dec. 19, 1968, in a front-page article:

"The start-up operations on the seventh generating unit of the Nazarovo station have been completed. During the night of the 18th, it began to feed commercial power into the Siberian electricity grid."

The newspaper added that the new 500,000-kilowatt unit had raised the station's capacity to 1.4 million kilowatts. Six smaller units, of 150,000 kilowatts each, had previously been installed in the power plant, starting in 1961.

Pravda, the authoritative Communist party daily, gave the following account:

"Within seconds the gigantic machine shuddered, and its powerful bass sound merged into the cheerful chorus of the previous six operating units."

Today, the newspaper Trud said that even after a replacement generator finally reached the station, following the official ceremony, it was virtually inoperative "because of serious defects."

"It has been out of service a total of 62 times, adding up to a total of almost three years out of the last five years," the newspaper said.

According to the Trud account, the Ministry of the Electric Power Industry and the Ministry of Electrical Engineering issued orders to the manufacturing plant in Kharkov, in the Ukraine, to ship a new turbine generator to the power station by Feb. 5, 1973, and to assume the entire cost of production and transportation.

"The order still remains to be fulfilled," the newspaper said.

Soviet Scientist Appeals for Son

MOSCOW, June 14 (NYT).—An internationally known Soviet Jewish scientist has appealed to Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev to intervene on behalf of his son, also a scientist, whom he charged had been "seized like a criminal" and inducted into the army despite disqualifying illnesses.

Prof. Veniamin Levich, a prominent electrochemist, said in his letter that he was afraid that his son, Evgeny, an astrophysicist, would be "turned into an invalid" or worse during service at Tiksi, a military outpost on the Arctic coast of Siberia, because of serious medical ailments and the hostile climate in that region.

Both Leviches, their wives and another son and his wife have applied to emigrate to Israel but have been denied permission.

Evgeny Levich, 25, was seized on the street on May 16 while on the way to a medical examination by military authorities and inducted the same day, his father said. He protested that this was "an unprecedented violation of both law and humanity and accepted medical standards."

Lebanese Premier Resigns, Loses Support of Moslems

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, June 14.—Lebanese Premier Amin Hafez submitted his resignation to President Suleiman Franjieh today for the second time since he formed his government on April 25. Mr. Hafez announced the resignation.

Mr. Hafez was facing growing opposition from the traditional leaders of the Moslem Sunni sect to which he belongs.

These leaders, including former Premiers Rashid Karami and Saeb Salam, argued that Mr. Hafez was too weak to represent Moslem interests at the top government echelon.

Tuesday, a boycott of parliament by the Sunni Moslem deputies, backed by some Christian members, prevented Mr. Hafez from seeking a confidence vote.

Yesterday, the two Sunni Moslem ministers in his cabinet resigned. Since then, political sources said, Mr. Hafez has been unable to replace them.

In his letter of resignation to Mr. Franjieh, which was broadcast tonight by Beirut radio, Mr. Hafez referred to "political maneuvers that escalated these days."

He said his government could have won the confidence of parliament, but "I refrained from this . . . fearing that attempts to arouse sectarian sentiments might escalate.

"Such attempts only benefit their instigators," Mr. Hafez said. "But the rights of any community can only be insured by democratic and parliamentary struggle.

"Therefore, and while thanking Your Excellency for your confidence, we submit the resignation of the government over which I have been honored to preside," Mr. Hafez said.

Mr. Hafez first resigned May 8, hours after he declared a nationwide state of emergency, at the height of clashes between the Lebanese Army and Palestinian guerrillas.

Mr. Franjieh declined to accept the resignation, and Mr. Hafez withdrew it May 19.

Mr. Hafez had been picked by Mr. Franjieh to succeed Mr. Salam, who resigned from the premiership April 10, following an Israeli raid on Beirut.

Workers Call Off 3-Year-Old Strike

PLYMOUTH, England, June 14 (Reuters).—One of Britain's longest strikes ended last night with a decision by 31 workers at the American-owned Fine Tubes factory to end their three-year stoppage.

"Three years is enough," said Ron King, district secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

About 180 men began the strike over a pay claim two days before the present Conservative government came to power on June 18, 1970. Gradually, strikers drifted into new jobs while neither side in the dispute seemed prepared to compromise.

U.S. Proposes Peace Steps For Mideast

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 14 (AP).—The United States, expressing friendship for all countries of the Middle East, urged the Arabs and Israel today to join in a step-by-step approach to peace.

"It could begin," U.S. Ambassador John A. Scali told the Security Council, "with an agreement on some Israeli withdrawal in Sinai and a reopening of the Suez Canal within the context of an extended cease-fire as the first stage on the road to a final settlement.

"Such a first step would be firmly linked to a final agreed settlement. But whether a beginning is made in this or some other way is less important than that such a process be started without delay.

U.S. Pledge

"I assure you that my government is fully prepared to do its part to facilitate and sustain objectively and fairly any such process of negotiation until the goal the council set for itself over 5 1/2 years ago is achieved."

Mr. Scali spoke as the council prepared to suspend its full-dress review of the Middle East situation until after next week's talks between President Nixon and Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev in the United States. The Middle East will figure prominently in the talks, U.S. sources have said.

Malik Challenged

Earlier in the Middle East debate today the United States and Israel challenged the conduct of Soviet Ambasssador Jacob A. Malik as president of the Security Council.

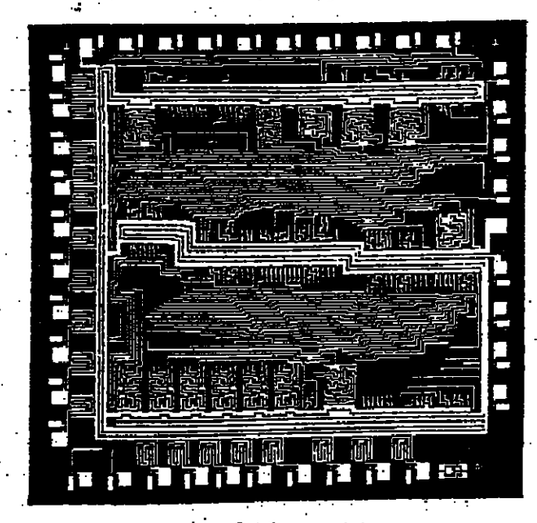
Israel accused Mr. Malik of outright bias. The United States questioned his right to speak for the whole 15-nation council.

The rift developed when Mr. Malik, replying to questions Egypt had put to the whole council, cited various UN Charter provisions and resolutions as holding that the Palestine Arabs displaced by Israel have the right to self-determination.



By courtesy of KLM aerocarto.

Broad views



and narrow margins.
By Canon.

The sharpest of human eyes has a resolving power of 10 lines per millimeter.

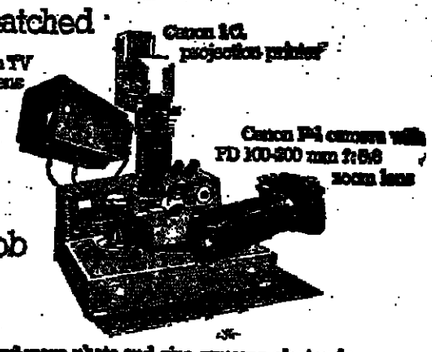
More lines, and all you see is a grey tone. But a Canon lens can look at a field from a height of several hundred yards and still see each individual blade of grass. An enlargement, large enough, will show them.

Using computer-aided design techniques and new materials such as rare earth and artificial crystals, Canon now builds lenses for normal camera use with a resolving power of over 100 lines per millimeter.

Even that, however, is not good enough for the precision required in the projection printing of integrated circuits. So much information must be crammed into so small a space, that lines may be no wider than one thousandth of a millimeter. Canon has developed lenses that reproduce such lines on film with complete accuracy.

Canon's advanced science and technology are fully matched by its high manufacturing standards.

In plain language that means Canon products do a better job with less problems.



...and more photo and cine cameras, electronic calculators, TV lenses, plain paper copiers, microfilming equipment, medical instruments, optical fibers, telecopiers, and magnetic heads.

Canon

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6—Friday, June 15, 1973

Freeze and Phase-4

President Nixon has at last taken the inevitable—and right—decision in freezing prices and abandoning the "voluntary" Phase-3 program that has forced the nation to endure the worst inflationary explosion of the postwar years. Had he acted sooner, Mr. Nixon might have spared consumers months of an inflation that had begun to feed on itself, with price markups racing to keep ahead of anticipated cost increases. As it is, the freeze locks up most prices at the very high level they attained during the period June 1 to June 8, 1973.

Most wage-earners were in no position to keep their pay galloping ahead as rapidly as the prices they are having to pay; therefore, it is only just that the new freeze apply to prices and not wages. While wages are not frozen, they are still kept under Phase-3 standards. Given the loose interpretation of those standards by the Cost of Living Council, this arrangement provides scope for catchups and corrections of gross inequities for workers who would have been unfairly penalized by a wage freeze. But it is essential that guidelines be applied firmly enough to prevent runaway wages and a new inflationary round.

A second major exception to the freeze—the exemption granted to unprocessed farm products at farm level—is regrettable. Fearing that a freeze of prices at farm level would cause supplies to be held off the market or breed black markets, the administration has instead called for imposition of export controls on certain farm products, especially feed grains and soybeans, in an effort to check further price runups. Congress will be asked to amend the Economic Stabilization Act to permit export controls on food. While such action may be essential, it is bitterly unpleasant in a hungry world. Congress and the administration must apply food export controls with grave concern for the desperate needs of countries enduring the worst famine in years.

The price freeze—which is to last no longer than a maximum of 60 days—may have as potent an effect in changing inflationary psychology as the freeze of Aug. 15, 1971—provided that the administration demonstrates renewed determination to stop inflation in its tracks. The President clearly has sought to produce that kind of impact—that was why he overruled those economic advisers who favored a more moderate course. Mr. Nixon has sought to convey the idea that Phase-4—which will follow the freeze—will be a lot tougher than Phase 3 in providing for tighter standards, a wider spread of mandatory control and stricter enforcement with the help of the Internal Revenue Service.

However, his seemingly bold declaration of war on inflation is coupled with a statement that a primary objective of Phase-4 will be to make possible an early termination of controls. Apparently the administration, for political or ideological reasons, continues to feel the need to proclaim how much it hates what it is doing. The time to signal an early end to controls—or to put them on a standby basis—is when the administration has won its fight, not before. It was Mr. Nixon's and his advisers' zeal to return to laissez-faire that produced the disaster called Phase-3. The nation has had all the stop-go policy it can stand for a while; it should be spared a Phase 5, 6, 7. . .

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Paris-II

The second Vietnam peace agreement that was signed Wednesday in Paris by representatives of the United States, North and South Vietnam and the Viet Cong is essentially a retread of the Jan. 27 Paris pact, with all the weaknesses of that much-abused document.

If the new agreement has any better chance for success, it is because there is evidence that the still bitterly hostile Vietnamese factions are under strong pressure from their big-power supporters to observe strictly the cease-fire that has been rescheduled to begin at midnight Thursday. In moving to complete the accord, Washington apparently overrode objections from the Thieu regime, displaying refreshing firmness with Saigon. Meanwhile, a communiqué in Peking, where Chinese and North Vietnamese leaders have been meeting, similarly suggests that China has been pressing Hanoi to end the fighting.

Achievement of a genuine cease-fire after so many years of conflict would be a substantial and promising accomplishment. But there is still no assurance that peace can be preserved between opposing forces that remain heavily armed as a result both of large shipments of American military equipment to Saigon just prior to the January agreement and of the subsequent large-scale infiltration of men and supplies from the North.

Like its predecessor, the new Paris pact is ambiguous in its arrangements for settling the underlying political conflict. Key provisions for the release of political prisoners and establishment of a Council of National Reconciliation and Concord call only on the parties to "do their utmost" to achieve these goals within a new 45-day time frame. Unless there is a will to compromise that is not yet evident on either side, either of these contentious issues could become the cause of renewed conflict.

The vulnerability of the new agreement underscores the continuing need for congressional action to insure that the withdrawal of American combat troops and prisoners from Indochina, which were the most notable achievements of the initial accords, will become complete and final. This is especially true in light of Henry Kissinger's assertion that nothing in the new agreement prevents a continuation of American bombing raids in Cambodia.

Administration supporters have been obstructing vital legislation to restore congressional control over United States military activities in Indochina on the grounds that nothing should be done to tie the hands of American negotiators in Paris. Now that Mr. Kissinger has successfully completed his mission, there is nothing to justify further delay on actions which are essential to the restoration of this country's constitutional system and, incidentally, are altogether in accord with the spirit of the Paris agreements.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Exit Mr. Andreotti

Premier Giulio Andreotti's middle-road government in Italy had been living for weeks on borrowed time. Its fate was sealed when nearly all the other leaders of his Christian Democratic party, including three ex-premiers, lined up behind a resolution at the party convention for a return to the center-left governing formula, with participation by the Socialists.

The nimble, unflappable Andreotti achieved a near-miracle by surviving 15 months as head of a governement that never could count on more than a paper-thin majority in either chamber of parliament, thus making it impossible to deal effectively with urgent problems, including soaring living costs. The premier was also humiliated by fifteen defeats in parliament resulting from defections of Christian Democratic colleagues in secret votes.

With Mr. Andreotti out, Italy must again go through the lengthy exercise in which President Leone confers with all former presidents and premiers, as well as leaders of all parties in parliament, before designating someone to form the country's 35th government since the fall of Mussolini. It may be mid-July before the new cabinet is installed, with Italy's urgent economic and political problems growing space during the interim.

The return to center-left will place heavy responsibilities on the Socialists to cut their ties with the Communists and to contribute greater loyalty and better performance to the coalition than they managed to do during the last decade. But the heaviest responsibility will rest, as always, with the Christian Democrats, who have headed every postwar government but who behave too often like an uneasy federation of quarreling factions, held together only by the cement of Catholicism and the compulsion to remain in power.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 15, 1898

PARIS.—If today's dispatches from the seat of war are to be taken without the proverbial grain of salt, it would seem that the Spanish troops engaged in attacking the U.S. Marines at Guantanamo have been guilty of horrible mutilation upon two American soldiers who were killed in last Sunday's fighting. But surely there must be some mistake here, for practices of this kind are not indulged in by civilized troops in civilized warfare, much less by the regular troops of a European power.

Fifty Years Ago

June 15, 1923

PARIS.—George F. Babbitt, of Zenith, Ohio, you have been betrayed. Sinclair Lewis, your six-foot, red-headed creator, has taken to the monocle. Art and literature is for the time forgotten while Mr. Lewis performs his "daily dozen," consisting of sneezing and attempting to keep the monocle off the floor. Such is the effect of 12 months in England on the author of "Main Street" and "Babbitt." But Mr. Lewis says it's all a joke and denies that he has become an Anglomaniac. Ye Gadsl.



'The Game Plan (Ooo! Ooo! Ow!) Is, I'm Supposed to Rise (Ow! Ow! Ooo!) Outta the Ashes'

Republicans Put Their Careers on the Line

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The post-Watergate political world began to emerge last week—and a confusing world it is!

It is not just newspapermen and voters who are having trouble deciding whether the political espionage case is an "episode" in the Nixon presidency or a major turning-point in American political history. Tough, top-notch politicians are gambling their presidential futures on diametrically opposite calculations of what that event will mean.

Take the decision by Melvin R. Laird to become what is, in effect, deputy President for domestic affairs. Laird is a man of extraordinary political talent and of presidential-size ambition.

Bold Suggestion

Last Nov. 19, when Mr. Nixon was flushed with satisfaction at his 49-state landslide, this reporter was bold enough to suggest in print that the success of his second term would depend on his ability to attract "partners of (Henry) Kissinger's status on the domestic side of government." The "only three men who measure up to this need," that column said, were Nelson Rockefeller, who was clearly unavailable, Melvin Laird and John Connally.

That Mr. Nixon has, despite the Watergate calamity, been able to persuade both Laird and Connally to join his White House team, at least temporarily, is important evidence of his ability to survive this latest crisis.

Connally and Laird are both legitimate 1976 presidential contenders. Both had the option of seeking their way on their own, without coming back to help rescue an embattled lame-duck President.

Both men have patriotic instincts, but no one who knows them will believe the decision was made on the basis of sheer sentiment.

Impresses Others

They must have calculated that it may yet be an advantage to them to be part of the Nixon team. And that calculation—by such men—is bound to impress other politicians.

On the other hand, politicians will also weigh the fact that in the first two major elections since Watergate engulfed the old Nixon hierarchy, two politicians closely identified with the President have gone down to defeat, on issues of political chicanery.

Mayor Sam Yorty of Los Angeles, although a nominal Democrat, has been a longtime supporter of the President's, overtly or covertly aiding his campaigns. He was beaten for re-election last month by the same man, Thomas Bradley, he had defeated four years ago. The post-election surveys indicate that Yorty's use of campaign funds was a major factor in public disenchantment with him this time around.

Even clearer is the defeat of New Jersey Gov. William Cahill in last week's Republican gubernatorial primary. Cahill, too, is a Nixon ally. The President campaigned for him in 1969 and brought him to the White House for a victory celebration. Now, Cahill has been trounced, because of allegations of improprieties in the handling of finances in that 1969 campaign.

Many Contradictions

There are many such contradictions in today's politics, and that is why the professionals are having such difficulty deciding what course to pursue.

In Virginia last weekend, ex-Democratic Gov. Mills Godwin jr. went through his expected "Connally act," despite his Watergate worries, and accepted the Republican nomination for governor.

On the other hand, the incumbent Republican governor of Virginia, Linwood Holton, an ambitious politician with no office to seek, chose the same week to end his past role as White House spokesman at the National Governors' Conference.

Instead of defending the President, as in the past, Holton publicly prodded him to start holding press conferences and answering Watergate questions.

It was not lost on the politicians that at the very moment Godwin was joining the Virginia GOP, Holton chose to be hundreds of miles away, at Belmont Park, sharing the television spotlight with Secretariat and a 1976 Republican presidential hopeful named Nelson Rockefeller.

The New York governor has said nothing so far in defense of the President, despite what his staff says have been repeated White House hints that he should speak out. On the other hand, his cross-country rival, California Gov. Ronald Reagan, has appointed himself as commanding general of the West Coast White House defense forces.

Who's Right?

One of them is guessing right, and one wrong, for the future—but which?

Sen. Charles H. Percy, R., Ill., chose the height of the Watergate controversy to announce formation of his 1976 pre-presidential campaign committee. Percy has been whacking the White House harder on Watergate than any Democrat.

Is he gauging public opinion correctly, or is Spiro Agnew, who has brushed aside conservative supporters' pleas for caution and waded in on behalf of the President?

These questions cannot be answered today—but the spectacle of these men gambling their futures on their differing calculations of Mr. Nixon's future is a fascinating one.

That's a rough game out there now, and someone is going to be hurt.

Letters

U.S. Principles

Your reader Lednicki (June 8) says that you should "start writing in a positive way about the United States." He is right that extreme care is essential in reporting and editorializing but, like some others, he may not realise how tremendously positive the reports of the Watergate investigations are to many Americans. In a world where outmoded nationalism has yet to be replaced by international government founded upon deep human values, the current self-searching is a victory for our long-obscured belief in the courage of people to live by the truth. We became a strong nation because we had strong principles. The time has come for the United States, a prototype of representative government, to reestablish these principles.

The Watergate investigations are exposing the dangers of at least the more overt threats to privacy and human dignity, the kind of control that leads to slavery. The problem of official self-deification is as old as time. With a diligent, free press, the people of the United States, through their elected legislature and their courts, are bringing the living drama of a struggle for integrity in government before the eyes of all.

Let the public relations euphemists worry about "image" rebuilding; manufactured images are phony anyway. The world's thinking people know that the United States becomes dynamic again as it struggles to restore meaning to dying words. This is a renaissance. International respect for the concepts involved should shore up our basic economic strength. To millions of us, meanwhile, slightly poor but honest believers, we haven't looked so good for a long time.

W.S.

Bangkok.

Missing the Point

According to your report on its recent editorial (IHT, June 7), it appears that the Times of London has missed the point of the Watergate disclosure. The issue is not the possible conviction and punishment of Richard M. Nixon and company, but rather the revitalization and cleaning of the American body politic.

If Mr. Nixon and his associates were private citizens there would be no question about letting the wheels of justice turn without being prejudiced by public disclosures and Senate investigations. But Mr. Nixon is not a private citizen; he is the President of the United States of America and as such the man responsible for selecting many of the people who run the affairs of the nation and for making decisions vital to all citizens. Also, as occupant of that office, he, along with a handful of other leaders of nations, controls the future of most of the more than three billion of us who inhabit this planet.

Mr. Nixon, it appears, has achieved his office by deceit, lying, possible criminal activity and other forms of questionable behavior. By the grossest of immoral and possibly illegal means he has our fate in his hands.

If we had the luxury of the British political system, the recent votes of the Congress would have been sufficient to bring down the Nixon government and to end his influence on the fate of America and the world—at least for the present. Unfortunately in this case, our system does not work in this way.

In brief, we are stuck with the man and his associates for the next three years. The problem is, what can be done about it? How can we prevent the man who has lied, cheated and possibly broken the law from having the rewards of office, and determining the future of the nation and much of the world for three more years? To wait for the wheels of justice to possibly punish the private person begs the question. It puts the question of possible punishment before consideration of honest government and the general welfare.

Public disclosures at this time can accomplish one of two things. First, if the evidence is sufficiently damaging, it might generate sufficient pressure to force Mr. Nixon's resignation. If that does not work, and given man's record it is not likely to, no matter what the evidence, the Congress may become convinced that impeachment, as drastic as it seems, is a necessary step that must be taken.

This procedure, of course, may prejudice the judicial process; but many of us believe that in this case legal action and possible criminal conviction must be sacrificed for the good of the nation. Mr. Nixon and his associates are not being tried in the press. Instead, the media is disclosing the evidence that appears to prove that Mr. Nixon is unfit to govern. The issue is not to punish Mr. Nixon, but rather to find a way to remove him and all those associated with his disregard for both law and humanity from office so that America might be returned to the principles that made her the greatest nation on earth and the leader of the free world.

SIDNEY M. GREENFIELD.

Lisbon.

Environments

In spite of so much talk, all over the world during the past years, concerning the "environments," the situation is rapidly worsening rather than improving. Even after polluting the soil, air and water with poisonous gases and chemicals, filling the atmosphere with frightful noise that embitters the soul, and destroying the serenity of nights with artificial electric lights, man still does not seem to have learned any lesson.

Hundreds of thousands of plants and trees are still being demolished daily, miles and miles of beautiful meadows, fields, lakes and rocks are being destroyed and with them countless beautiful birds and beasts. All this for what? For more roads for cars, for more factories and ghastly urban buildings in order to make more pollution, and this is what the fools call progress.

And who is responsible for this situation? It is the governments, the presidents, the ministers, who talk a lot, but do nothing practical to solve this urgent problem. And why should they? Because it is mostly they, and their friends and relatives, who benefit from the profits of new constructions, and it is they who wear the crown of glory at the inauguration ceremonies of a new highway or factory.

A. K. SAJJAD.

Boulogne, France.

Greek Facts

May I respectfully remark that your article "Papadopoulos Abolishes the Monarchy in Greece" (IHT, June 2-3) contains a statement regarding the regime which twists the facts into another meaning.

Speaking of the 1968 constitution drafted by the regime, you state that the Greek people "... voted overwhelmingly for a 'crown democracy.'" This infers that the people voted in favor of the *king*. In fact, they voted for the *new constitution*, which eliminated practically all the king's powers.

The king himself couldn't muster 15 percent of the votes, as you will soon find out. When the king tried to mount his own revolution in December, 1967, nobody showed up to help him. The recent farcical "naval mutiny" made sensational headlines, but again the king found few supporters.

If reporters would talk more to the man in the street and less to the opposition, they could easily find this out for themselves. The reporting on the military regime in Greece has been consistently biased and often misleading. I would always be interested to read your opinions and comments, of course, but on the editorial page, please, and not mixed in as "news."

JAMES A. LATHAM, Jr.

Athens.

U.S. Faulted

In this day and age the U.S. foreign policy for southern Africa is a farce.

We purchase chrome from Rhodesia in order to woo the Ian Smith regime.

We vote with Portugal and South Africa against a majority of members in the UN who favor some kind of action to persuade Portugal to free its African territories.

One wonders at what point in history the United States will place human needs and aspirations of the African people above the propaganda of white minority governments.

Rev. WENDELL L. GOLDEN.

Kinshasa, Zaire.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Some Asp Of Ener Crisis in I

By Joseph K

WASHINGTON—You know who to blame heat comes, as it has h East Coast, and the el rent drops off. You power companies and Service Commission whi for delivering stipulate of electricity at a giver

But who do you bl there's no gasoline at service station? Nobo On the contrary, a ca ture of the so-called en is that there is now body responsible for th problems connected wi gas.

Consider, first, the supply. Independent of oil and gas all over try are running out. M are not sure where th coming from. A metrop service in Seattle, for could not even get ta it asked for bids to su fuel during the comin

The big companies Exxon and Shell say genuine shortage. B shortage, they claim, t drying up of American a lack of refinery, an sition among Arab s cut back on drilling higher prices.

But many independe argue the shortage is They say the companies ally holding back on supplies to raise prices independent distributo advantage of the g owned by the compan further claim the com not putting money in and refining and re cause it is more profits funds into other ventu nobody can tell whethe panies or their critics

Matter of Pr

Then there is the matt The Seattle bus comp couldn't get bids on fu took its problem to a lo of a federal agency— of Emergency Preparec der pressure from OE companies submitted b Atlantic Richfield, w raise the price of dies 40 percent over last other, Texaco, which the supplier in 1972, 90 percent increase in

The companies claim rises are justified by supply. But many privi repeat the argument companies are merel back on supply in orde prices. Once again, not knows.

A third puzzle is env damage. Coastal lands the government repres source for future supp and gas. At present t are leased to private which do the explor extraction.

As well publicized spi the Gulf Coast and t Coast indicate, the offs ing process can be Moreover, the rigs ofte beautiful coastlines.

The companies say spills and the desecrat coasts are part of the has to be paid for fr fuel. Many private ex that if more money on safety and camou spills could be contain eyesores eliminated, again, there is no refe dispute.

The vacuum has, n ingly, opened the way proposals to develop sponsibility. The minis idea of the Nixon adm for a single departm would be headed by czar. If nothing else bility which now lies pieces around the would be pulled toget

The Congress has b Henry Jackson of W the congressional m energy, has put throug ate, by a 75-10 vote, mandatory allocation gas supplies. That w shortages evenly and worst price pressures.

An even more amb is being circulated by a former chairman of eral Power Commiss White favors a gove company, organized lines of the Tennes Authority, which wou oil on at least some of lands. The public com provide a yardstick s was truly possible if of supply and price s if the profit motive w nated to the national

No doubt that idea far out to many. B pression is that the spi sity is forcing some ra of outlook.

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Graceful Gypsies And Leftover Hippies

Text and Photos by Hebé Dorsey

ARIS, June 14 (IHT).—Fashion is like flu. It gets around fast. The latest epidemic, like last winter's *ppe anglaise*, comes straight from across the Channel ere it was spread by Gina Fratini and popularized by ara Ashley.

As of last year, the British girls fell madly for mantic, not to say Victorian garb, with long skirts and isy parasols and petticoats. Now the French, no doubt ing of jeans, are on the same wavelength. But their proach is utterly different. Whereas the British girls nt for a dainty and almost costumey image, the French is wear their long, spiral-shaped skirts with T-shirts, long-handled Ibiza straw basket and often wrap a big awl over the whole thing. The result is, at best, grace-l gypsy, but at worst, sloppy leftover hippie.

The best shopping place is the Flea Market and the ost popular skirt is a patchwork of jeans and prints, ts, stripes and flowers.



The look at right—long skirt, straw basket and a big shawl. Top left, a contrast in styles. Top right, print skirt and a sweater.

The Two Sides of American Singer Jim Bailey

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON (IHT).—It's tempting to think that Jim Bailey, on his way to the bank, doesn't know whether to laugh or to cry.

He would laugh because his impersonations of Judy Garland, Barbra Streisand, Peggy Lee and Phyllis Diller have shot him to the top of the American night-club circuit, given him a Sunday night concert at Carnegie Hall, and earned him a packet. He would cry because his ambition is to make it not as Judy or Barbra or Peggy or Phyllis, but as Jim Bailey.

He doesn't see it that way. His show is divided into two parts. In the first he does one or two of his impersonations—his calls them "illusions." In the second he appears in tuxedo and sings as Jim Bailey. And he insists that the second half is going over just as well as the first, that it is, contrary to showbiz wisdom, possible "to follow Judy Garland."

The critical reception of his recent London debut at the Palladium tends to bear him out. The Guardian critic noted that "unlike many impersonators, Mr. Bailey really can sing." And the Evening News reported: "Finally he emerges as himself and proves he belongs to the belting, swinging, go-out-there-and-hit-'em school of personality performers.

The Sound

But it is the impersonations—pardon, illusions—inevitably, that make the news. It's not just the physical resemblance, including dress, walk, posture, gestures, facial expressions, etc., the result of years of observation and study, and of two hours at the make-up table before every show, but rather the *sound*. Jim Bailey has both a remarkable voice and an acute ear for vocal color, accentuation, enunciation and inflection.

"I've been a musician all of my life (he's pushing 30)," he told me before his Palladium outing, "and a singer for most of it. As a kid in West Philadelphia I studied piano, and had dreams of being a concert pianist. But I fell apart in the slow movement of a Beethoven sonata at a pupils' recital, and that was that.

"But I had done a lot of church choir singing as a high boy soprano, and an aunt suggested that I study singing. So I went to the Philadelphia Conservatory for a couple of years, and studied privately for another two. I sang German lieder, the Italian anthology, French chansons and English art songs, but my taste was for musical comedy.

"I drifted into that, doing second leads in road companies and summer stock, and branched out into club work, all without exactly setting the world on fire. I needed a gimmick, and one day, driving along in my car, I got it.

A 'Medium'

"I was listening to the car radio, and they were playing a Judy Garland recording of 'Zing! Went the Strings to My Heart.' I started to sing along with her, and suddenly realized that I could do it—vocally. The make-up and the physical impersonation came later. But they came naturally, too. I'm kind of like a sponge. Only there is more to it than that. Seriously, I'm a medium."

But Judy was not his first illusion. The first was Phyllis Diller, and there was a reason. "After all," Jim says, "I was a singer. This was something new and risky. I decided that if I was going to bomb, I would bomb as a stand-up comic, not as a singer.

"The vocal secret, I think, is that I am a high lyric tenor, and I sing, as I speak, with the breath very light on the vocal cords. The girls I do are, or were, contraltos. They don't sound so low, but working as close to speech as they do when they sing, the actual pitch is low, so that their vocal production coincides nicely with my rather high-pitched tenor. The rest is just phrasing, coloring and inflection."



Jim Bailey, who recently made his London debut at the Palladium.

The vocal accomplishment, to which his years as a classical vocal student contributed, may be what makes it all possible. It can be savored on a United Artists album, "Jim Bailey" (UAG 29470). But it is the total effect that drew the gasps at the Palladium.

"The American female impersonator Jim Bailey," said the Guardian, in a line that Jim's publicists are not likely to leave undisseminated, "makes our own Danny La Rue look like John Wayne."

That, anyone will agree who has seen Danny La Rue and John Wayne at work, takes some doing!

Paris: A Circus and the Marais Festival

nas Quinn Curtiss

June 14 (IHT).—The nt-Palace, for 50 years t movie theater in ing over Place Clichy, wo months ago. A ain, awaiting the con-a skyscraper, dismally site until last week. e has been converted r fair ground, domi-he big top of Jean rcus.

Jean Richard has favorite entertain-ch towns in summer. first engagement in ard, a beloved, burly stage, screen and as been hounded by ently. Earlier in the destroyed the me-his circus and later an automobile acci-s confined him to a rom his sickbed, he his circus. The niere the other eve-*Tout-Paris*, academi-g elbows with movie

d circus is one-ring-th preferring a spec-dimensions. Some John Ringling North "Greatest Show on e Palais des Sports visit here since 1898 Bill was its star. mplaints that it was it overflowed, that sible to take every-several numbers took neously. In this case, ds the spotlight in show would have into the Cirque Me-harming Montmartre h was idiotically its winter.

al atmosphere on

ng Photos

June 14 (AP).— from the personal Hermann Goering Christie's today for 12.

id not disclose the seller or the buyer.

Clichy hill is less that of the circus in Madison Square Garden than it is of the circus come to a country town when Moxie was the drink and Peerless bicycles and "Oh, You Kid!" buttons were in fashion. The flapping tent, the wooden benches, the scent from the stables, the ushers hawking soda pop and bestowing souvenir trinkets, the grandiose introductions voiced by the ringmaster in pink tails are reminders of a simpler circus day—and very engaging. The show itself, however, is ultramodern and contains a full share of marvels and fun.

The trapeze exploits of Enzo Cardona are extraordinary. The house held its breath as he did a triple somersault in space on his passage from one lofty swinging bar to another in what is the most riveting aerial act of long memory. By common consent he merited the first prize and Richard's nurse came from the hospital to present him with the medal. But everything is of brick, crisp order in this generous exhibit: the comic acrobatics of "Les Herculéens"; the parade of solemn dromedaries, kneeling and reeling; the polar bear interlude; the equestrian art of Alexis Gruss's cavalry; the prancing ponies; the dancing elephants; the snarling lions; Jerry Montigny's marionettes; and the regiments of clowns, some in knockabout combat, some musically inclined; and a pair who imitate love birds in love and in dispute. Here is an evening for everyone.

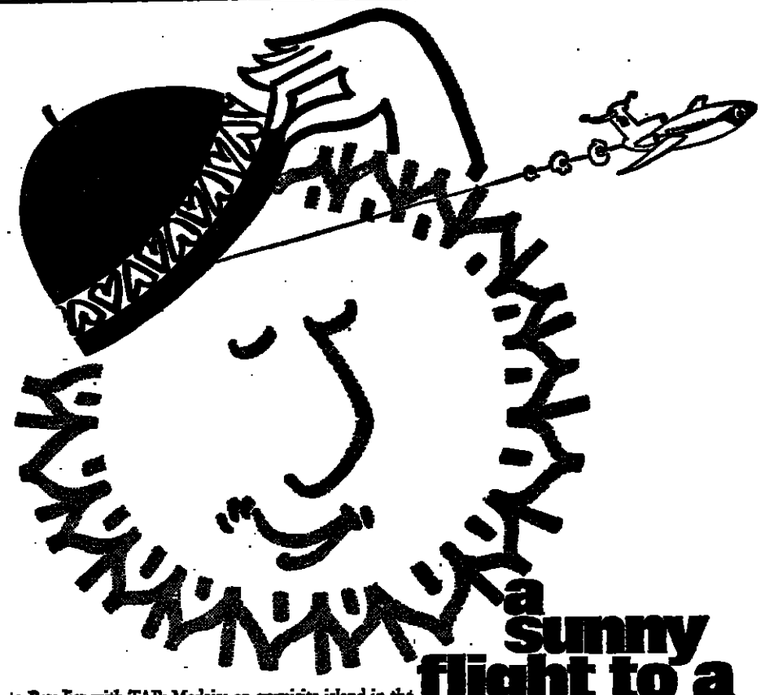
* * *

The Festival du Marais opened last night with a presentation of Lesage's comedy "Turcaret," in the courtyard of the Hôtel d'Aumont, a beautiful specimen of 18th-century architecture.

This play, first performed in 1709, is only very occasionally resurrected, its last revival in Paris occurring when Jean Vilar staged it at the Théâtre National Populaire more than a decade ago. The Comédie-Française's neglect of it is surprising, for not only is it a sardonically diverting piece of literature but it remains, despite its fancy attire, extremely modern and pertinent.

A severe satire on the baseness, cupidity, stupid pride and moral obtuseness of *fermiers-généraux*, the financiers of the age, it might be costumed Brecht. Though its structure shows the influence of Molière, it has none of Molière's good nature and it is curiously divorced from the playful sentimentality of its own era. Turcaret is a financier, a weak knave, who is duped and robbed by a baroness, an ingenious cheat. The valet and chambermaid are worse than those they serve and trick. The dismissed maid who warns her mistress against a scheming coxcomb and the marquis, a spiteful boy, are the only characters not actively involved in some dishonest practice. The comedy, a bitter one, reveals the corruption of both the aristocracy and the bourgeoisie as it seeps down to the lower classes.

There are some excellent performances: that of the statuesque Micheline Presle as the cheated, cheating baroness, that of Gérard Lartigau as the cynical valet (who, having studied all the methods of his masters, will be the man of tomorrow); that of Lucien Barjou as the money-lending Turcaret (but were any men of position bearded in the 18th century?) and some good acting in support—Janine Sauchou as the nosey gossip, Odette Barrois as the embarrassing Madame Turcaret and Bruno Garcin as the spirited, trouble-making marquis. The direction of Jacques Davila is a bit slow and heavy, evidently commanding the actors to appear too solemn and minimizing the sense of a frolic. Actually, the play is not particularly well suited to an al fresco mounting, its scene being a drawing room, but the façade of the Hôtel d'Aumont courtyard is a pretty setting.



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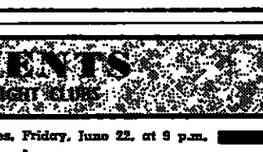
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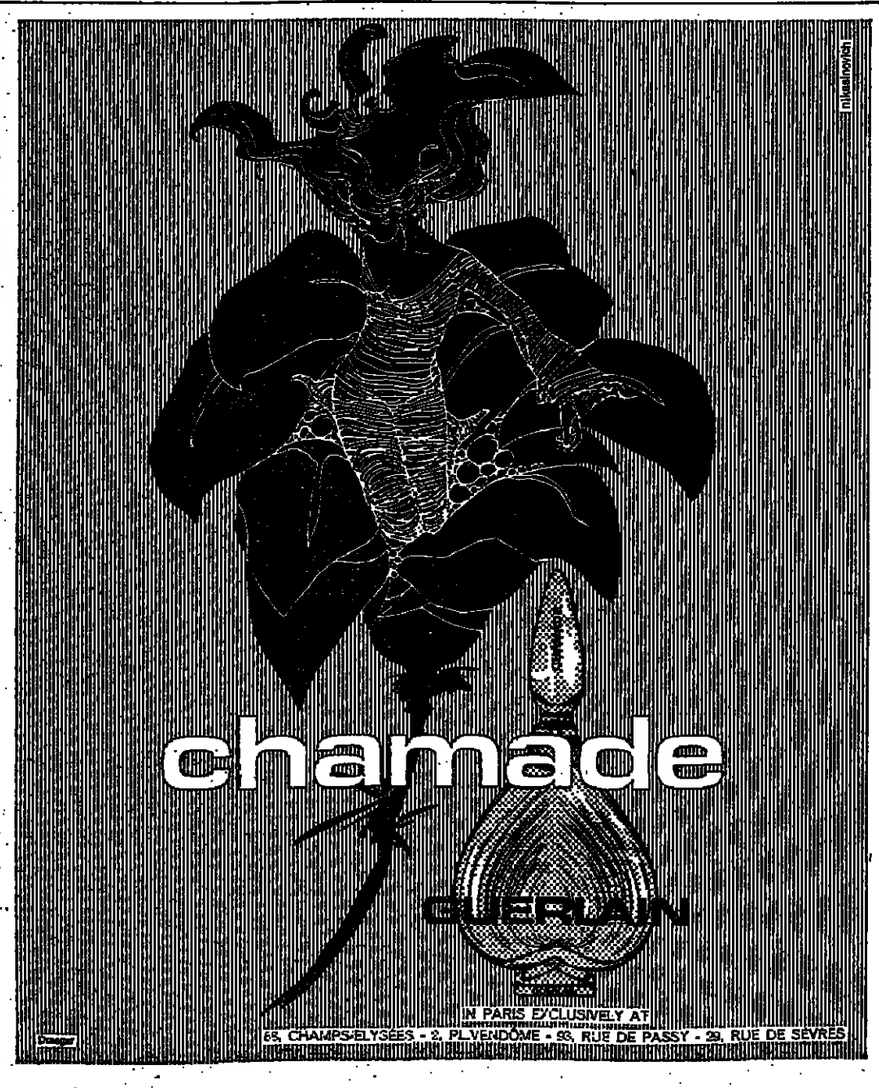

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49¾	40½ ACF Ind2.40	11	18	45¾	45½	45½—	½
17½	12⅜ AcmeCiv .80	9	5	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
26	16½ AcmeMkt 1	16	13	17⅞	17½	17½—	½
14⅜	12½ AdmE 1.15a		43	12⅞	12¾	12¾+	⅛
8½	5¾ Ad Millis .20	11	8	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
54	12 Addrsso .60	6	220	13	12¾	13	
16	8⅝ Admiral	4	71	10⅛	9½	9⅝—	⅜
76½	57½ AetnaLf 1.76	9	110	65¼	64¼	64½—	½
60¼	47½ AetnaLf pf 2		1	50¾	50¾	50¾—	¼
14⅜	9¼ Aguirre Co	19	1	9¾	9¾	9⅜	
31¼	13¾ Ahman .10a	6	182	14⅜	14¼	14⅜+	⅛
9	3⅝ Aileen Inc	13	15	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	
40⅜	37 AirProd .20	25	105	40¼	39⅝	40 —	¼
18¼	11⅝ Airco .80	8	51	12¼	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
2⅜	2 AJ Industrs	6	8	2¼	2¼	2¼	
31¼	23½ Akzona 1.10	11	5	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛—	½
17⅛	15 Ala Gas1.10	7	11	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
869	103¾ AlaP pf8.28		290	104¼	104¼	104½—	¾
27⅜	24⅜ Alaska Inns	19	217	30⅜	29¼	29½+	¼
29¼	10⅝ AlberbC .35	8	53	11	10¼	10¾	
17⅜	13¼ Albtsn .36a	10	2	14	13¾	13¾—	⅛
91	22⅝ AlcanAl .80	15	407	30¼	29⅝	29¾—	⅜
10⅞	7¼ AlcoStd .36	5	36	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
42¾	29¼ AlconLb .16	51	15	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜—	⅜
9½	3½ Alexdrs .10e	28	332	4¾	4	4¼	
31⅞	23¼ AlisMn 2.94e	9	12	26¼	26⅛	26½+	⅛
3⅜	6¼ AllALfe .24	14	27	7⅜	7¼	7⅜+	⅛
1⅛	⅝ AllegCp .28e	9	8	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	⅛
29⅞	28⅜ AlgLud 1.20	6	25	21	20¾	20¾—	⅜
24½	20 AlgPw 1.44	8	33	21	20¾	20⅞+	¼
19⅛	10¼ AlienCp .65f	9	10	11⅜	11	11 —	⅛
35⅞	28⅛ AlldCh 1.20	12	290	34⅞	34	34 —	⅛
44⅞	28⅛ AllMnt .45b	20	6	29⅛	29	29 —	¾
24⅜	17¾ AlldMills .75	13	76	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	
39⅝	23¾ AlldSt 1.40	6	x39	25⅜	24¾	24½—	⅜
5½	3 Alld Supmkt	9	25	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅝	8 AllisChl .21e	10	39	8⅝	8¾	8⅜—	⅛
15½	8 AllnAut .50	8	31	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
17½	11⅜ AlphaPl .48	6	12	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
63½	47⅞ Alcoa 1.94	12	401	61¼	60	60 —	1¼
14¼	8⅞ AMBAC .20	8	20	10¼	10	10 +	⅛
6½	5 Amcord .10e	9	20	5¼	5¼	5½—	⅛
26¼	18¾ Amerce 1.20	7	16	20	19½	19½+	¼
46	36½ Amrc pf2.60		3	36¼	35¼	36⅛—	⅜
50½	31¼ A Hess 3.20b	25	337	39⅝	37⅞	37⅝—	⅛
812½	70¼ AmHP 3.80		30	74	73	73 —	2
40	19½ AAirFilt .42	17	16	18⅞	18½	18½—	½
25¾	12⅜ Am Airlin		645	13⅜	13¼	13½—	⅜
17¼	6⅛ A Baker .20		15	6¾	6½	6½	
45⅝	38 ABrnds 2.38	8	34	40½	39¾	39¾—	½
31½	22½ AmBdcst .64	11	252	25¼	24¾	24⅝—	¼
47¼	10 AmBldM .28	7	37	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
34⅜	27⅞ Am Can 2.20	10	218	34¼	33⅝	34¼+	⅝
26	23¾ A Can pf1.75		3	24¼	24¼	24¼	
26½	17¾ ACentM 2.32	8	10	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞—	⅛
24	19¼ A Chain 1.20	7	11	22½	22	22 —	½
32⅛	22½ ACyan 1.25	10	578	25¾	25⅜	25½+	⅛
27½	19¼ Am Distill 1	14	4	19½	19½	19½	
47¾	43⅞ AmDisTl .43	24	25	44½	44	44 —	⅛
11⅜	4½ AmDuelV		3	6¾	6¼	6¼	
13⅜	12⅜ ADU pf.84a		1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
30¾	25¼ AmEIP 1.80	9	228	27⅛	26¾	26⅞	
3¼	11-16 AmExp Ind		20	1	15-16	15-16	
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22⅞	17 AGnCv 1.28e		32	19¼	18¾	19¼+	⅜
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8⅝	6¾ Am Motors	5	486	7⅜	7	7 —	⅛
47	36 ANaKg 2.40	8	52	36½	36	36⅛—	¼
116⅜	9⅝ Am Seat .27	19	8	10⅜	10	10⅜+	½
28⅞	16 AmShip .60	7	5	16½	16½	16½+	¼
22⅜	17⅛ ASmHfR 1.20	9	105	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝—	⅜
13¾	10½ AmStand .50	7	76	11⅛	11	11 —	¼
63	57¾ A Std pf4.75		5	57¾	57¼	57½—	¼
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53	50⅛ ATT pfA3.64		10	52⅜	52⅛	52⅜+	⅛
13½	11 AWatWk .64	6	11	11¾	11¼	11¼+	⅛
21½	19 AW4.1pf 1.43		2200	19¼	19⅛	19¼—	⅛
17½	13¼ Ameron .65	6	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜+	⅛
12	5¼ AmesD .16h	5	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	
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44¾	35⅝ Amsted 2.60	7	11	41	40½	40½—	⅜
5¾	4½ Amtel .20	12	63	4¾	4¾	4¾	
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145¼	113 ARA Sv 1.22	25	36	124½	123	124¼+	1½
32	21⅞ ArcaPt .14	12	72	27⅜	27	27⅜	
32	21⅞ Arch Corn 1.20	6	25	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
19⅜	3¾ Arctic Entr		6	4¾	4½	4¾+	⅛
24⅞	19¼ ArizPS 1.16	9	94	21⅜	21	21⅜—	⅜
22	11⅜ ArBest .40	6	7	12¼	12	12 —	⅛
13¼	4 Arlen RhyD	8	187	4⅜	4½	4⅝+	⅛
7⅛	5 Armada Cp	17	11	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
25¼	20⅝ Armco 1.20	8	172	22⅝	22⅜	22½—	⅜
21½	18¼ Armn pf 2.10		2	21½	21½	21½+	⅛
65	59⅛ Armr pf4.75		z200	60	60	60 +	¼
24¼	22 Armst Ck.80	13	174	24½	24¼	24⅜—	⅛
38	26 Arm Ru 1.60	6	7	27⅜	27¼	27⅜+	⅛
21⅛	15¼ AroCp .90b	7	4	15⅞	15¾	15¾—	⅛
27⅜	13¾ Arvlnd .52	10	38	14¼	14	14¼+	½
44½	34⅛ ASA Ltd .50		433	43⅝	43⅜	43¾+	⅜
	ASA Lt fn.50		10	46	38	39	
33⅜	23¼ AshdOil 1.20	9	202	28⅝	27¾	27¾—	⅛
54½	34⅜ AsdDG 1.30	10	29	35¾	35¼	35½—	⅛
33⅜	24⅛ AsdSp 1.20b	8	11	25¼	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
8¼	5½ Asd Transp		1	6	6	6	
19⅝	10½ Athlone .48b	4	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜—	½
23	17 AtlcMt 2.17e	7	9	19¼	17¾	17¾	
22½	21 AtlCyEl 1.47	9	47	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	
91¼	65⅛ Atl Richfl 2	22	764	86½	83¾	84¼—	1½
33¼	30½ AtlRc pf3.75		z160	33¾	33¾	33¾+	⅛
154	113¼ AtlRch pf 3		4	145¼	143	143 —	1¾
42½	30⅜ AtlSoB 2.20		1	42½	37⅝	38 —	⅝
2⅞	1⅜ Atlas Corp	50	55	2	1¾	2 +	⅛
10½	6 ATO Inc .16	6	23	6¾	6¼	6⅝	
64¼	50⅝ Autom Data	38	53	56	55¼	55¼—	1
8	4 Autom Ind	10	54	5⅝	5¼	5½+	⅛
96	9½ Avco Corp	4	63	10⅝	10½	10⅝	⅛
4	1⅜ Avco Cp wt		48	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
44⅞	38 Avco pf3.20		9	38¾	38½	38¾—	⅜
44⅞	36 AveryPd 2.25	29	41	40⅜	39⅝	40⅛+	⅜
52¼	17½ Avnsinc .40	11	32	23	22	22 —	1
12⅝	6⅞ AvnetInc .30	5	132	8¾	8½	8½+	⅜
45	43⅞ Avnet pf2.50		2	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	
₹40	123¾ AvonPd 1.40	57	203	131½	127	127½—	4¼
29	17½ AztecO 1.32f	57	76	19	18⅝	19 +	⅝

B

31	22¾ BabckW .80	11	147	24⅜	23	23 —	1¼
10⅝	4⅞ Bache .15e	14	35	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
39	22⅜ Baker In .16	20	38	22⅜	21½	21½—	2⅛
35⅝	22⅜ BakerOil .37	24	32	28	27½	27½	1
31⅛	22¼ BalGE 1.40	9	180	31⅛	27½	27½	
47	41 Balt pfBA.50		220	62	62	62 —	1
26⅝	22⅛ BanCal 1.34	10	40	25⅜	25½	25½+	⅛
31¼	23¼ Bandag Inc	41	33	29½	28½	28½—	1¼
16⅜	5⅜ Bangr Punt	3	160	7½	7⅜	7½+	⅛
22⅝	14¼ Bang pf1.55		2	15	14¾	14¾—	⅛
42	33⅜ Bnk of NY 2	7	10	34¼	34	34	
31⅜	21⅜ Bk of Va 1.40	13	9	30½	30	30⅛—	⅛
68	47½ BankTr 3	9	57	55¾	54⅝	55 —	⅛
43⅜	27 BarOil 1.44f		9	30	29¾	30 +	⅛
39½	24 BardC .13a	33	124	25½	24½	24½—	2⅜
30⅛	22¾ BarnM 2.55e	9	23	25⅝	25¼	25⅜+	⅛
8¾	6¼ BasicInc .40	13	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
132⅝	91½ BatesMf .20	18	10	10	10	10	
15⅛	15 Bate Mf pf 1		15	16	16	16 +	⅛
36⅞	26¼ Bathind .30	6	37	21⅝	21	21 —	⅛
28⅞	17⅛ Bauschl .42	14	202	21½	19⅜	20⅛+	
61⅞	47¼ BaxtLa .15	56	342	47¼	45¾	45¾—	1¾
61	57⅛ Bcarings .60	12	2	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	
24⅜	22 BeatFd .42	10	218	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜+	⅛
47¾	23⅝ Beckrm .50	16	5	25¼	24¾	25¼+	⅛
44⅜	34 BectDic .35	27	29	36¾	36½	36½—	⅛
35⅝	12½ BeechA .76b	7	61	14	13½	13¾+	⅛
17⅜	9 BelcoPt .25r	6	54	10½	10	10	

—1973— High. Low.	Stocks and Div. In $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
30⅜	18⅝ Belden 1.20	8	3	20¾	20⅛	20⅜—	⅜
15⅛	8½ BellHm .30b	14	4	9	8⅞	9	
56¾	25 BellHow .65	7	154	26¾	24½	24⅞—	1¾
28	16⅜ BemisCo .80	7	3	17	16⅞	17	
51¼	34 Bendix 1.60	8	91	34½	33¾	33¾—	⅜
53	22½ BentCo 1.15	7	612	27⅞	27¼	27½—	⅛
112½	62 Benef pf4.30		2	65⅜	65½	65½—	1¾
35½	30½ Bnti 5pf 2.50		z20	30¾	30¾	30¾+	⅛
4⅜	2½ Bensuet	10	315	3⅝	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
	Bensuet fn		2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
22⅝	9 Berkey Pho	7	140	11⅜	11	11¼	
31	25⅝ BethSt 1.40a	8	448	28⅝	28	28⅛—	⅛
54	32⅝ BigThr .52b	17	6	38⅜	38¼	38⅜—	½
719½	96¾ BlckDkr 1b	48	85	116	113¾	113¾—	1½
12	6⅛ BlairJhn .48	5	4	7⅜	7¼	7¼—	⅛
12	21⅜ 16 BlissLau 1b	7	22	17	16¾	16¾—	⅛
17	5¼ BlockHR .24	9	165	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
38	15 Blue Bell .65	5	75	15⅜	15¼	15¼—	⅜
9⅜	4 Bobbie Brks	5	39	4¼	4	4⅛+	⅛
26⅞	16⅛ Boeing .40	11	386	17⅛	16⅜	16½	
12¼	8⅛ Boise Cas	7	193	10	9⅝	9¾—	⅛
7⅜	3½ Bond Ind		4	4¼	4¼	4⅛+	
29	19¾ BkMnth 1.28	7	2	26½	20¼	20¼—	⅜
31¼	20⅛ Borden 1.20	10	65	22¾	22⅜	22⅜—	⅜
36⅜	24⅛ BrsWar 1.35	7	37	26⅛	25¼	25¼—	⅜
	6 Bormans	14	7	3¼	3¼	3¼	
39⅛	31⅜ BosEd 2.44	10	14	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜ +	⅛
18⅜	10¼ Bourns Inc	7	7	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
16¼	9 BranAir .50t	11	129	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
63⅜	51⅛ Briggs 1.20a	14	28	55¼	54⅜	55⅜+	¼
71⅝	58 BristMy 1.32	21	182	61	59⅝	59⅝—	1⅜
46⅞	41 BristM pf 2		12	43¼	42¼	42¼+	¼
16¼	13 BritPet .92e	22	51	14⅝	14½	14½—	⅛
43⅛	30⅜ BdwyHl .70	18	22	35	34½	34⅝ +	⅜
22⅝	52½ BdwyHl pf 2		7	59½	58¾	59½+	¾
27⅜	17 BrkwrGl .75	5	61	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜—	⅛
25⅝	22⅛ BkfyUG 1.72	10	27	22⅝	22¼	22¼—	⅛
13¾	7 Brown Co	8	33	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
34⅝	24⅜ BrwnG 1.50	10	70	31½	31	31⅛—	⅛
15	9⅛ BwnShrp .20	15	7	10	9¾	9¾—	⅛
33	13 BrwnFer .60	17	300	15¼	14¾	15 —	⅛
37⅜	15½ Brunswk .24	8	130	17½	16⅝	16⅞—	⅛
31	21¼ BrushW .40	6	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜—	⅛
31¼	23⅜ BucyEr 1.20	12	18	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
14⅜	11⅛ BuddCo .40	5	17	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
12¼	5¼ Budget Ind		5	7¼	6¼	6¾+	1
44¼	28½ BuffFor 1.20	10	11	30¼	29¼	29¼+	¼
30¾	25½ BldInv 2.45e	10	269	27¾	27¼	27¾+	⅜
19	10½ BulovaW .60	7	11	13	12⅜	12⅜	¼
17¾	9 BunkRa .10e	5	64	10¼	10	10⅛—	⅛
34	18¾ Bukn pf1.50		6	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
38¾	29½ BurInd1.40	13	48	30½	30¼	30½—	½
49¾	32¼ BurINor 1.50	8	131	36½	35¾	35⅞—	⅛
8¼	7½ BurINr pf.55		11	7⅞	7¾	7¾+	⅛
25½	18⅛ Burndy .20	10	84	18¼	18¼	18¼	
244⅞	209¼ Burrghs .80	46	238	233	228	228 —	1¾
11⅞	7½ Bush Univ	57	3	8	8	8 —	

C

29⅜	22¾ CabCF 2.19a	11	12	25¼	25⅛	25½—	⅛
40¾	24¼ CabotCp .84	7	197	26¾	25½	25½—	⅛
8⅝	4 Cadence Ind	4	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
5½	3 Caesars Wrl	5	28	3¾	3½	3½—	⅛
7½	3¼ Cal Finanl	4	22	4¼	4	4 —	⅛
13	8½ CallahM .34f	25	23	9¾	9½	9½—	⅛
32	24¼ CamB 2.71e	9	11	26½	25⅝	26	⅛
71¾	35½ CampR .50a	48	114	66¾	62	65¾+	4⅝
28⅜	22⅛ CampS 1.18	13	127	25¾	25⅛	25⅜	⅛
6⅜	4⅛ Can Brew	60	4	4¾	4¼	4¼—	⅛
19⅜	15⅞ CdnPac .74e	12	46	18¼	17⅞	18	
62½	35 CapCit Com	17	33	39¾	39¼	39⅝—	⅜
31⅜	23⅜ CapHold .36	19	284	27⅜	26½	26½—	⅜
73¾	47 Carbrn 1.60	9	15	48	47½	47½—	½
25	16¼ Carlisle .62	7	3	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜+	⅛
82	63½ CaroCaBoh 5		z50	63½	63½	63½—	1¼
1¼	9⅝ CaroFrg .36	4	50	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
39⅜	24 CaroPw 1.52	9	35	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞+	⅛
25¾	20⅜ CarpTech 1	6	252	21⅜	20½	20½—	1½
30¼	18¼ CarrCp .43	13	396	20⅝	20⅛	20¼+	⅛
18⅜	12¾ CarGnl 1.27e		3	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
27¼	17⅛ CarlWa .48a	6	92	17⅝	17½	17½—	⅛
17⅜	12¼ CastleC .40b	11	112	15⅞	14¾	14⅝—	⅜
78⅜	53⅜ CaterTr 1.50	14	284	57⅜	57	57⅜—	⅝
25¼	17 CavngD Cm	3	38	3	2⅞	2⅞	
4¾	2⅜ CCI Corp		5	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
26½	16 CecoCp .97	6	13	16½	15¾	15¾—	⅛
42¾	28¼ Celanese 2	9	108	33¾	32¼	32¼—	1½
58⅞	55¾ Celn pfA4.50		2	57	57	57 +	½
23¾	11⅛ Cencolnc .50	7	137	11⅝	11	11 —	⅛
28¾	10 Centex .40e	12	29	12½	12	12¼	
24⅝	22¼ CenHud 1.60	7	4	23⅝	22¼	22¼+	⅛
23⅞	21⅜ CenLit 1.60	10	11	22	21⅞	22¼+	⅛
65⅞	60 CnILt pf4.50		z200	62½	62	62	
21⅝	15¼ CenIPS 1.20	10	130	15¾	15½	15½—	⅜
25	21¾ CenLaE 1.08	12	6	23	22⅜	22⅜—	⅜
18⅝	16⅞ CeMPw 1.26	9	36	17¾	17¼	17½+	⅛
22⅝	22 CenSo West	13	47	23¾	22¼	22¼—	¼
29½	24½ Cent Soya 1	9	14	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	
24⅛	20⅝ CentUt .96	12	61	24	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
25⅞	21⅜ CentUt pf2.50		10	24½	24	24	
22⅝	14 Cert-teed .50	7	20	17¼	16⅝	17	
34⅜	19⅜ Cessna .80	7	90	20	19	19⅛—	⅛
2¼	1⅜ Chadbrn Inc		40	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅜	2¼ Chadbrn pf		1	2¾	2¾	2¾+	⅛
23	15½ Chmbrl .84	23	6	16	16	16¼	
24	18¼ Chmbrl pf1.20	12	12	19½	19¼	19⅜+	⅛
14⅜	12¾ ChamSp .44	13	44	14½	14¼	14⅛—	⅛
30	13⅜ ChartCo .20	13	99	20	19¾	19¾	⅛
35⅜	29⅜ Chartr NY 2	8	32	30¼	30	30	⅛
12	9¾ ChaseFd .72		82	10¼	9¾	9¾—	⅛
60¼	41¾ ChasMnh 2	8	229	42⅞	42¼	42¼—	⅝
70	50¼ ChasT 4.95e	10	70	51½	49⅝	49⅝—	1
13⅜	6¾ Chelsea .30	4	6	7⅞	7½	7½	
22	14⅛ Chemetn .80	7	38	15⅜	14¾	15¼+	⅛
54⅛	40¾ ChmNY 2.80	9	27	43⅜	42⅞	43⅛—	⅛
38	31 ChesVa 1.60	9	3	31¾	31⅜	31½—	⅛
54¼	40 ChsOh 3.35e	6	28	44⅝	44¼	44¼—	½
92	69⅝ Chsbgh 1.12	31	54	72¾	71⅞	72 —	⅜
11	9¼ ChEasIll .26	8	1	10½	10½	10½	
9⅜	5½ ChiMilw Cp	7	128	8½	7⅝	8¼+	⅛
17¼	12 Chi Milw pf		8	14	13	14 +	1¼
46							

...n Deficit ...ayments ...l in Row

...e in Imports, ... Outflow Cited

... June 14 (AP-DJ).— ... had a record balance- ...its deficit for the third ...e month, the Finance ...said today in announc- ...ional results for May. ...istry said last month's ...w rose to $1.18 billion ...outflow of $1.16 billion ... and $1.09 billion in ...

... 1972, Japan had a ... surplus in its overall ... payments.

... the most significant ... the results for last ...s a $380-million deficit ...rrent account. Exclud- ...onth of January, when ...t account is almost al- ...leficit for seasonal rea- ...was the first such net ...nce February 1968.

...rrent account, which ... the trade, services and ...alances, usually is re- ... the best measure of ...gth of a nation's cur- ...eficits here, especially ...em likely to continue, ... the yen will become ...

...urge in Imports

...ance Ministry attribut- ...cord overall balance-of- ... deficit in May to a ... imports, a jump in pay- ... marine transportation ...r services, a sizable ...f long-term capital and ...70 million of special ... to the United States.

...winding of leads and ...ch loomed large in the ...d April overall deficits, ...ppear to be a significant ... May.

... trade balance recorded ...s of $80 million last ...own from $415 million ...nd down from $515 mil- ...ay 1972.

... were valued at $3.76 ... 33 percent from a year ... Imports advanced 71 ...rom May 1972 to a rec- ...billion.

Inflation Cited

...nance Ministry attribut- ...advance in exports to ...liveries of new ships. ...e extremely sharp gain ...ts was linked closely to ...reases for a wide range ...

This reflects the cur- ...ldwide inflationary ...e ministry commented. ...easonally-adjusted basis, ...exports were valued at ...lion last month, up 1.6 ... from April. Imports ...d as $2.58 billion, up 8.5 ...rom the preceding ...

...asonally-adjusted trade ...ll to $278 million from ...ion in April.

...res for both imports ...ts are calculated free ... and the non-seasonally- ...total is used in the ...yments calculation.

...vices and transfer ac- ...hich are combined in ...ional accounting, show- ...it of $366 million, com- ...n deficits of $269 mil- ...ril and $332 million a ...r.

...t the current account ... by $280 million, com- ... a $146-million surplus ...nd a $183-million sur- ...r earlier.

...long-term capital ac- ...in deficit by $960 mil- ...onth, compared with ...tion deficit in April ...0-million deficit for ...

... outflow of Japanese- ...ital slowed to $570 ... May from $614 million ...nd $772 million in ...t the net outflow ...o foreign accounts ... $390 million last ...n $99 million and $17 ... the two preceding ...

...ents to U. S.

...nce Ministry explain- ...ut $17 million of the ...l constituted a re- ... advance of the out- ...dances of aid loans ... the United States in ...ate post-war period. ...nder, it said, was ...et sales of Japanese ...y foreigners.

...-term capital and er- ...issions accounts, also ...n the previsional ac- ...owed a net inflow of ... in May, compared ... outflow of $596 mil- ...ril, a net outflow of ... in March and a net ...9 million a year ear- ...

...de deficits in April ... were attributed to an ...f leads and lags built ...he months of specu- ...ty that preceded the ... yen float.

...kins Plant Shut

...D, June 14 (AP-DJ). ...rguson Ltd. said to- ...kins Engine Ltd. diesel ...nt at Peterborough, ...s been closed for an ...eriod due to a con- ...y dispute with 5,700 ...he company also said ...ched agreements on ...cts with workers at ... other British plants.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

ITT and Russia in Cooperation Pact

Representatives of International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. and the state committee of the council of ministers of the Soviet Union for science and technology have signed an agreement in Moscow under which ITT and Soviet agencies will exchange scientific and technical information on telecommunications, electronic and electromechanical components, consumer products and publishing of sientific and technical information. Under the five-year pact, each side will make information and technology available to the other, consistent with criteria established by their respective governments.

Oerlikon Going Public on June 26

Oerlikon-Buehrle holding AG will offer for public subscription on June 26 some 20,000 new bearer shares (250 francs nominal) at 580 francs each, chairman Dieter Buehrle reports. Oerlikon-Buehrle, an arms, engineering and textile combine, is fully owned by Dieter Buehrle and Hortense Anda-Buehrle, his sister. In 1972, the company had sales of 1.1 billion francs ($367 million). Mr. Buehrle says. The present owners' share will be reduced to 73.3 percent from 100 percent and their aim is to sell the majority of the shares to the public "in the course of time," Mr. Buehrle says.

Colgate Approves Bid for Rubinstein

Colgate-Palmolive's board of directors has ratified the agreement in principle for Colgate to acquire Helena Rubinstein Inc. in a 1-for-1 1/2 exchange of Colgate for Rubinstein stock. The company says the board was meeting for the first time since announcement of the proposed acquisition. The takeover is subject to a definitive agreement satisfactory to both boards and, among other things, approval by Rubinstein stockholders.

Daimler-Benz Raises Dividend

Daimler-Benz AG proposes to pay shareholders a 9-mark dividend for the 1972 financial year, up from 8.50 marks in 1971. Board chairman Joachim Zahn says that Daimler for the first time since it started producing automobiles last century surpassed the half-a-million vehicle mark. Mr. Zahn says 324,000 cars and 200,000 trucks, buses and other commercial vehicles were produced in 1972. Sales were 13.9 billion marks, about 9.5 percent above the previous year. During the first four months of 1973, consolidated sales were about 4.2 billion marks, up 10 percent from the like 1972 period. Mr. Zahn adds. He declines to project earnings expectations but notes that "earnings have developed parallel to the sales."

Carrefour Eyes U.S. Market

Denis Defforey, director of the French shopping mall operator Carrefour, reports he will visit the United States next month for talks with three different companies about possible cooperation. Although Carrefour transplanted the idea of shopping malls from America, Mr. Defforey believes his company can make an impact in the United States with its decentralized system. He notes that Carrefour's Paris headquarters has only 15 workers "from the president down to the telephone girl." The company's system is to allow local managers and sales staff to take operational decisions and enjoy a part of the profit.

Orders Climb By 17 Percent In Germany

But Growth Rate Slows From Previous Period

FRANKFURT, June 14 (AP-DJ).—The order inflow to West Germany's industry has not continued at the high growth rate registered at the end of the year but still has averaged 17.5 percent higher in the March-April period of this year than during the like 1972 period, the Bundesbank said today in its latest monthly report.

The Bundesbank said this trend applied particularly to the capital goods sector, where a 14.5 percent average increase in the order inflow was noted for March-April from a year earlier.

The report said that the order inflow in the capital goods industry had been especially large during January and February in anticipation of rising prices as a result of the wage negotiations that began at that time.

Consumer Demand Up

The Bundesbank said that in the consumer products sector, demand had also risen strongly during the March-April period, but, parallel to the development in capital goods, the gain was not as strong as in the January-February period.

During March-April, consumer demand rose about 10 percent from the like 1972 period, the bank said, but it pointed out that about two thirds of the additional money spent in the consumer sector was absorbed by rising prices.

Backlog Gains

Citing the strong order inflow in the capital goods sector, the bank noted that the order backlog represented 4.5 months of full production at end-March, up from 4 months' worth at end-1972.

The readiness of industry to engage in new capital spending has increased, the bank said, giving as an example the upward-revised capital spending plans of the processing industry.

According to preliminary figures, capital spending by German industry has risen about 11 percent in the first quarter of 1973 from the year-earlier period.



Ronald E. Gebhardt

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

H. H. Robertson France SA has appointed **Ronald E. Gebhardt** to the post of general manager. He was formerly director of marketing.

* * *

Boyden Associates, the management consultant firm, has moved **A. D. van Galen** from the Geneva office, where he was an associate, to the post of resident manager of their new Paris office.

* * *

Consolidated Foods has elected **Robert Pierre Edmond Albrand** to the newly-created position of vice-president for European development. Mr. Albrand, to be based in Paris, will be primarily responsible for Consolidated's acquisitions program.

* * *

Brian Henry Weston, specialist in ship mortgage and property financing, has been named deputy manager of United California Bank Ltd. in London.

* * *

O.C.P. of Brussels, which produces wastewater treatment systems, has appointed **Paul M. Paizer** as managing director.

NYSE Buyers Cut Margin Debt

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP-DJ).—Brokerage firm customers sharply reduced their margin debt to New York Stock Exchange member firms in May, the reported yesterday. It attributed the decline mainly to heavy margin calls and rising interest rates on call loans financing the margin accounts.

Margin debt dropped $500 million during the month to $6.54 billion, the exchange said. This was the largest monthly decline of the five consecutive drops since yearend, when total indebtedness of brokerage customers stood at $7.9 billion.

Nixon Dismays Wall St., Prices Decline Sharply

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, June 14 (NYT).—President Nixon's new economic program did little to stimulate the stock market today and shares finished sharply lower in slower trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 13.57 to 902.92, its low for the day.

Analysts' reactions to the President's anti-inflation measures were mixed. Some said they were a case of too little too late while others viewed the program as helpful. In his television address last night, the President imposed a 60-day freeze on all prices except those on raw agricultural products.

Monte Gordon, vice-president and director of research of Dreyfus Corp., said the "President's economic message was unsatisfactory." He said it fell well below expectations and created additional uncertainties.

The market had made some sharp advances in the last week or so on expectations that much tougher anti-inflationary measures would soon be introduced.

Declines outpaced advances on the Big Board by a ratio of more than 2-to-1, with 986 issues down and 398 up. A total of 92 issues made new lows while only 9 stocks made new highs.

The New York Stock Exchange index reflected the weakness and dropped 0.62 to 56.05.

Turnover on the exchange fell to 13.21 million shares from 15.70 million yesterday.

Among the day's most heavily traded issues in retreat were Marathon Oil down 7/8 to 29 1/8, McDonald's 5 to 60 1/4, and National Cash Register 1 1/8 to 35 3/8.

International Telephone fell 3/8 to 32 1/4. It said it has signed an agreement with the Soviet Union for exchange of information.

Automotive issues generally surrendered fractions. Industry analysts said that President Nixon's price freeze will have no immediate impact on the big three auto firms, but it does put a question mark over plans by American Motors to raise prices by $59 on June 30.

Point-Size Losers

Stocks down a point or more included Tropicana Products off 2 1/8 to 28 1/8, Tektronix 1 1/2 to 33 1/2, Ponderosa Systems 3 to 45 1/2, Bell & Howell 1 3/4 to 24 7/8, Kerr-McGee 2 5/8 to 54 3/4, and Schlitz Brewing 1 5/8 to 66 3/8.

General Foods dropped 1 1/2 to 25 1/4. Chairman C. W. Cook said the anti-inflation measures announced by the President will result in "continued pressure on our earnings."

Also lower were Polaroid down 2 3/8 to 139 5/8, IBM 8 1/2 to 321, Burroughs 1 3/4 to 228, Du Pont 2 1/4 to 165 1/2, Eastman Kodak 1 to 134, Corning Glass 1 1/2 to 98 1/2, Natomas 2 1 8 to 38 3/4, and Texas Instruments 2 3/8 to 95 3/4.

Atlantic Richfield lost 1 1/2 to 84 1/4 among the oils, and Standard of California 1 3/8 to 76 3/8. Standard of Ohio, however, rose 1 1/2 to 101 1/2.

Copper stocks were among sharp decliners. Anaconda fell 1 1/4 to 18 5/8. Copper Range was 15, down 1 3/4, Kennecott 24 3/8, off 7/8, Phelps Dodge 42 3/4, down 1/2 and Cerro 14, off 1/2. The retail price freeze canceled price increases announced or intended by copper producers.

Gold mining stocks were strong with the price of gold bullion rising abroad. ASA gained 3 3/8 to 43 5/8. Campbell Redlake was 66 3/8, up 4 5/8. Homestake Mining 48 1/4, ahead 2 7/8, and Dome Mines 97 1/4, up 2 5/8.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.05 to 22.64, while declines topped advances, 486 to 284. Turnover amounted to 2.12 million shares, down from 2.43 million yesterday.

On the bond market governments were mostly unchanged across the board but corporates moved lower, ending off 1/8 overall.

FBI Finds Fake Stock Certificates On 3 U.S. Firms

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP-DJ).—Federal investigators have discovered a number of counterfeit stock certificates of "more than 100-share" denomination supposedly representing stock in Ferro Corp., Marcor Inc. and TRW Inc., the New York Stock Exchange reported yesterday.

The exchange also said there is a "possibility" that some counterfeit shares of Dravo Corp. stock might be in circulation.

In a circular to members, the Big Board said the counterfeit shares discovered so far have been "surface printed on Authentic Banknote Co. steel-engraved borders" and have all been in the name of "John M. Hatch." But the circular also contained pictures of the phonies, which in most cases differ markedly in design and color from genuine certificates.

The exchange said the Federal Bureau of Investigation is looking into and stated that the FBI thinks there is a possibility phony certificates may exist in denominations other than the "more than 100-share" type.

Critical Test Will Be Phase-4

Nixon Buys Time to Study Effective Curbs

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, June 14 (WP).—The Nixon administration has bought some time—60 days to be exact—in which to try to put together an effective wage-price controls program.

The President and his chief economic spokesman, Treasury Secretary George Shultz, also tried to convey a sense of urgency by stressing the "strong" actions they were taking, the need for "shock treatment" to emphasize the serious threat of inflation, and the promise of a Phase-4 to succeed the 60-day freeze that in some respects will be "tougher" than Phase-2.

It was different from the tone on Jan. 11, 1973, when in announcing Phase-3, the administration stressed the "voluntary," "self-administering" character of the program, a characterization which convinced many businessmen and individuals that the administration was not interested in pursuing a vigorous wage-price controls program.

To alter that psychology, the administration has now had to resort to a freeze, tougher than Phase-1 because it contains a flat ceiling on all foods, including raw fruits and vegetables at their June 1-8 retail level.

Independent experts were quick to point out that the new freeze should have a positive effect in breaking the spectacular inflation of the past four months, but that it cannot be expected to exert the magic of the 90-day freeze initiated Aug. 15, 1971, which brought price increases almost to a standstill.

"We've gone to the well once before," an insider said, "so it can't have the same exact impact."

Critical Test Coming

The critical test will be the program eventually to be described as Phase-4, which in contrast to the present freeze will have to contain something specific about wages.

Democratic as well as Republican economists thought that the President had been wise to eliminate wages from the new 60-day freeze for both economic and political purposes. Wage increases have been quite modest in the first quarter, and as former pay board member Arnold Weber said recently, "It's hard to conceive of organized labor accepting a freeze on wages as the reward for its recent restraint."

Informed sources said that the decision to invoke a price freeze was President Nixon's own, supported in large part by White House adviser Melvin Laird. It represented a defeat for Mr. Shultz, who has in the past few weeks made clear that he thought it would be wise to resist any but cosmetic moves to change the Phase-3 program. In Paris last week he spoke only of the possibility of administering Phase-3 more "flamboyantly."

Missed Opportunity

Democratic economist Arthur M. Okun said that the President was driven to the extreme of a new freeze by having postponed less dramatic action that might have slowed inflation and bolstered foreign confidence in the dollar.

For example, many economists, Republican as well as Democratic, believe that the administration seven weeks ago lost a chance to demonstrate a real commitment to the anti-inflation program when it took a halting step to improve Phase-3 instead of going back to the Phase-2 rule requiring pre-notification of proposed price increases.

All through the ill-starred Phase-3 period, administration officials led by Mr. Shultz and Cost of Living Council director John Dunlop displayed a lack of enthusiasm for controls. The President's language, until last night, was also equivocal. The program is "as voluntary as it can be and as mandatory as it has to be," the President said in early May.

That this approach did not work is a matter of history. Even Mr. Shultz would not contradict a newsman's assertion at a press briefing last night that Phase-3 was a failure.

Once having decided to go the route of a freeze, it was reported on good authority, the White House concluded that to have attempted a "standstill" without freezing food at the retail level would have been laughed out of existence by the public.

Nixon Measures Disappoint Currency Dealers in Europe

ZURICH, June 14 (AP-DJ).—Foreign exchange dealers in Zurich and Geneva said today they were rather disappointed about the anti-inflation measures announced last night by President Nixon.

"We expected new measures to be enacted. All we got was a new edition of an old bestseller," a Zurich dealer said.

The dealers agreed that the relative strength shown by the dollar in the last few days has not much chance of continuing.

"The freeze will temporarily cool inflation, but the trade deficit which might result from the curb on agricultural exports won't do anything to inspire confidence in the dollar," a dealer said.

Another dealer said there was a general feeling in Zurich that the Nixon administration will work out new, more stringent anti-inflation measures in the two months to come that might finally meet their goal.

Gloomy Appraisal

The rather pessimistic appraisal was emphasized by the fact that the dollar declined to 3.0795 francs today, down from 3.0930 yesterday.

In Frankfurt, the dollar closed at the day's low of 2.6080 deutsche marks, substantially down from 2.6240 DM yesterday.

Dealers said the dollar's weakness is largely due to disappointment over President Nixon's new economic plan. They said market participants had hoped that the program would include definite measures to support the dollar worldwide.

The dollar also closed at the day's low both on the commercial and financial markets in Paris.

The commercial dollar stood at 4.293 francs, down from 4.319 yesterday. On the financial market, the dollar declined to 4.263 francs from 4.310 francs yesterday.

Belgian bankers and foreign exchange dealers were generally impressed by the U.S. 60-day price freeze and promise of tighter wage-price controls in a new Phase-4 anti-inflation system.

But the market seemed to be taking a wait-and-see attitude. "Two months isn't a long time," commented one dealer. "Let's see what else" Mr. Nixon does.

"There's a mentality to get out of dollars," a banker said. "Businessmen aren't going to keep dollars any more." He added that Mr. Nixon "has just postponed the basic problem" by freezing prices for 60 days while he studies Phase-4.

But the banker saw some hope for the dollar if the United States reports favorable trade statistics next week.

After trading as high as 38.12 Belgian francs, the dollar eased to 37.95 commercial francs and 38 financial francs, compared to 38.02 and 38.05, respectively, yesterday.

Reflecting inversely the downward turn of the dollar, gold prices rose to $116 at the London morning fixing. By the afternoon fixing, the price had risen $2.25 to $117.75 and was later quoted at $117 bid, $118.50 offered.

France Narrows Trade Surplus

PARIS, June 14 (AP-DJ).—France had a trade surplus of 237 million francs in May, compared with a surplus of 1.153 billion francs in April, and a deficit of 32 million francs last May, according to provisional figures released today by the Finance Ministry.

Both imports and exports were records last month. Imports amounted to 13.976 billion francs, up from 11.955 billion in April and 11.218 billion a year earlier. Exports were 14.213 billion francs, up from 13.106 billion in April and 11.186 billion in May 1972.

France's five-month trade surplus rose to 2.447 billion francs from 739 million in the like 1972 period.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the foreign trade showed a deficit of 57 million francs in May, compared with a surplus of 1.177 billion francs in April and a deficit of 287 million francs a year earlier.

During the first five months, the seasonally adjusted trade surplus totaled 2.426 billion francs, down from 737 million a year earlier.

In related news, the auto importers' association reported today that foreign penetration of the French automobile market in April was 20.9 percent, up from 18.1 percent in March, but down from 21.6 percent a year earlier.

One Dollar---

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

June 14, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.*
Ster. ($ per £).	2.5765	2.5721	—1.10
Belg. fr. (A)...	37.99	37.96	
Belg. fr. (B)...	37.96	38.0	+17.98
Deutsche mark.	2.612	2.6265	+28.52
Dane krone....	5.875	5.88	+18.56
Escudo.....	23.75	23.525	
Fr. fr. (A).....	4.28	4.3075	
Fr. fr. (B).....	4.295	4.319	+18.30
Guilder.....	2.777	2.7807	+17.38
Israeli pound...	4.20	4.20	
Lira (A).....	635.5	630.5	
Lira (B).....	622.0	606.0	—6.03
Peseta.....	58.025	58.02	
Schilling.....	19.215	19.185	+20.69
Sw. krona.....	4.26	4.255	+13.22
Swiss franc....	3.0795	3.094	+24.89
Yen.....	264.32	264.4	18.39

A: Free. B: Commercial.

* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

New Tire Principle Is Claimed by Pirelli

MILAN, June 14 (AP-DJ).—Industrie Pirelli SpA said today it has invented "a completely new operating principle for tires."

The new tire will have a longer life and greater all-round performance characteristics than conventional tires, a spokesman said.

The tire will be almost totally safe from blowouts and will be able to run in a flat condition, as punctures will be automatically sealed. It is expected to be introduced for use before the end of the 1970s.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued From Page 8)

—1973— High. Low.	Stocks and Div. In $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge	
10	7⅛ NaInd pf.60		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛ +	⅛	
14½	11⅝ NiInd pf1.25		4	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+ ⅛	
24½	19⅞ N Pres 1.10a	4	1	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ½	
40⅜	27½ N Semicndtr	38	58	30⅝	29½	29½	— 1⅛	
28½	14⅜ N Svcind .70	9	105	15	14½	14⅝	— ⅜	
35½	19½ N Stand .75	18	14	19⅞	19½	19½+	⅜	
59¼	51⅜ N Starch .66	23	5	55⅞	55¼	55½+	¼	
42½	34¾ Nt Steel 2.50	8	42	36	35¾	36 +	⅛	
7⅜	4⅜ Nat Tea		10	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛	
34⅞	19¾ NatUnEl .90	7	21	25⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	1⅜	
47⅞	34⅛ Natomas .25	39	39	36⅜	36¼	36⅜—	2⅛	
16	11½ Neptune .40	14	10	11¾	11¾	11¾—	⅛	
43½	31 NevPw 1.25	8	82	31⅝	31¼	31⅜		
22⅞	20¼ NevPr pf1.60		2280	20¾	20¼	20½—	⅛	
26⅝	23¾ NEngEl 1.68	9	35	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞—	⅜	
39¼	33¼ N EngT 2.36	12	12	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜		
12	8⅛ Newhall .30		11	9	8⅝	9		
31⅜	21¾ Newmt 10.4	12	55	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞—	⅜	
104	82½ Nwmt pf4.50		2	87	86	87 +1½		
33⅜	29½ NYSEG 2.16	9	36	30¾	30⅜	30⅜		
114	109½ NYSE pf88.0		260	110½	109½	109½—	1	
18¼	15⅜ NiaMP 1.14	8	73	15⅜	15¼	15⅜—	⅛	
104	100 Nia M pf7.72		2100	100½	100½	100½		
72	67⅜ NiaM pf 5.25		280	69	69	69		
54	50½ NiaM pf 3.90		2180	51	51	51 +	½	
49¼	47 NiaM pf 2.80		2100	47½	47½	47½+	⅝	
20¼	16 NiagS 1.16a		11	16⅝	16½	16½—	⅛	
18	13⅜ NL Ind 1	6	91	13⅝	13½	13⅝		
27⅜	21⅝ NLT Cp .36	12	58	24⅜	23⅞	24 —	⅜	
73½	60⅛ NorfkWn 5	7	78	63¼	62⅜	62⅜—	⅛	
22¾	15 NorlinCp .80	4	4	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜—	⅛	
50	23 Norris 1.88	6	4	23⅞	23¾	23⅞		
28¾	20½ NoACoal .80	14	1	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝—	⅛	
35	23⅛ NoAMt 2.50a	10	33	24⅜	24½	24⅜		
34⅜	23⅜ NoAmPhil 1	7	12	24	23¾	24 —	⅛	
4¾	4⅛ NoCAir .85e	6	48	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛	
14⅜	14 NegaUt 1.20	9	135	14½	14¼	14⅛		
12⅞	9⅝ NoCenGs .60	9	6	10⅛	10	10		
29¼	25⅝ NoIlGas 1.92	8	25	27⅜	27	27⅛—	⅛	
27½	21½ NIndPS 1.36	18	14	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛	
44	36⅜ NNGas 2.60	9	52	38½	38	38 —	½	
31⅜	26⅞ NoSiPw 1.84	10	96	29¾	29¾	29⅜		
7⅛	4¾ Northgate		8	17	6½	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
26⅝	16⅝ Northrop 1	7	15	18⅝	18	18⅝		
35½	18⅝ NwstAirl .45	23	187	23½	23¼	23⅜—	⅛	
64⅜	52⅝ NwstBnc 1.20	14	4	57¾	57	57 —	⅛	
31⅜	18½ NwstInd 1	4	408	21¼	20	20 —	1⅜	
16⅜	11⅜ NwstInd wt			32	9⅛	8½	8½—	⅝
98	84½ NwInd ptA5			14	72	69¾	70¼—	2¾
98	67½ NwInd ptC5			4	74½	71½	71½—	3
75½	56 Nwlin pf4.20		29	59½	58½	58½—	⅛	
27¼	22⅜ NwAlu 1.80a	18	37	22¾	22⅛	23⅛+	⅛	
34⅛	25⅛ NwStlW .75	7	4	26⅝	26½	26½—	½	
34⅜	25¾ NwStlW pf6		7	28⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	¼	
42	27½ NorSim .25b	17	38	32⅞	32½	32⅝—	⅛	
86½	56½ Nrt S pf1.60		23	67⅜	66¾	67¼		
79½	14⅜ Nucor .65e	7	33	17¼	17	17⅛+	⅛	
30¾	12¼ NVFCo 4.24f	2	21	12¾	12½	12½+	⅛	

O

20½	11½ Oak Ind .32	6	5	12⅜	12¼	12⅛—	⅛
18⅛	15½ Oakite P .84	12	6	16	16	16	
13½	9⅛ Occid Pet	141	226	10	9¾	9⅝	
51⅜	43 OccidPt pf 4		10	44	43¾	43⅞	
48	40½ OcciP pf3.60		7	43	40¾	40⅞—	⅛
17	12½ OgdenCp .60	7	35	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
31½	27¾ Ogdn pf1.87		11	29½	29⅜	29⅜	
23⅜	20⅜ OhioEd 1.60	11	44	22¼	21⅞	22⅛+	¼
102	101½ OhEd pf7.36		230	100½	100½	100½—	1½
64½	59 OhEd pf4.40		210	61⅝	61⅜	61⅜	
55¼	51½ OhEd pf3.90		250	52	52	52 —	1
107	101 OhPw pf8.40		210	104	104	104	
28½	25 OhStGE 1.32	16	13	26⅛	26¼	26⅛—	⅛
12⅜	11⅜ OkIGE pf.80		2600	12	11½	11⅝—	⅛
25¼	19⅜ OklaNG 1.32	10	15	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
19⅞	12¾ OlinCorp .88	10	68	14⅜	14⅜	14½—	⅛
12½	7⅜ Omark .15r	5	3	8¼	8	8	
19⅜	12¼ Oneida .76	6	11	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
17¾	15¾ OranRR 1.28	12	22	15¾	15¼	15¼+	⅛
43½	33 OtisElev 2		21	36	35⅝	35⅝—	⅛
45¼	39⅝ OtisMar 1.88	8	129	34	33¼	33½—	1⅛
17⅜	11 OutletCo .65	6	2	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅛
39⅝	25¾ OvernitT .68	9	3	26¼	26¼	26½+	⅛
54¾	40⅛ OwenCn .8f	16	70	45	44¼	44¾	
42⅜	31¼ OwenIll 1.48	7	47	33¼	32⅝	32⅝—	1
82¾	67 OwnIll pf4.75		8	68½	68	68½+	1
25⅞	18 OxfordInd .60	6	1	18½	18½	18½+	⅛

P - Q

32⅜	26¾ PacGaE 1.78	9	144	29⅝	29¼	29½+	⅛
29¼	22⅞ PacLtg 1.68	9	32	23⅝	23⅜	23⅞—	⅛
46½	26¾ PacPetrl .50	17	56	27¼	26	26 —	1½
25½	22⅛ PacPL 1.50	10	49	23¾	23¼	23½+	⅛
18¾	16 PacTT 1.20	10	42	16⅛	16	16½+	⅛
5-32	1-16 Pac TT rt		697	3-32	1-16	1-16	
11¼	8¾ Pac Tin .60a	5	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
9½	4⅜ PalmWb .20	17	21	4¾	4¾	4¾	
27⅞	12½ PalmWo 1.20		3	13⅜	13¼	13¾	
8⅝	4⅛ PalmBc .25	7	21	5¼	5	5⅛	
24½	4 Pamida Inc		188	5¾	4⅜	5 —	⅛
14⅝	7⅛ PanAm Air		855	8⅝	8⅛	8½—	⅛
45⅜	33 PanEP 1.90	9	80	35½	35	35 +	¼
32⅞	12 PapcrPf .40b	7	10	13¾	13	13⅜	
22¼	17½ PapPen 1.48	10	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	¼
17⅞	8⅝ Pasco Inc	35	35	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
18⅜	11 Payl nw .27	9	16	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜—	⅛
45½	20½ Peabdy Gal	29	67	23⅜	23	23 —	⅛
3¼	1¾ Penn Cent		46	1⅞	1¾	1¾—	⅛
9⅞	7⅝ Penn Dix .220	7	16	8⅛	8	8	
6¼	3⅝ Penn Prpfl	1	1	4¼	4⅜	4⅜	
901	72½ PennCy 1.88	27	228	84¼	82	82¼—	1½
26	22½ PePwL3 7.48	9	20	23⅝	22½	22½—	⅜
113	106⅜ PePL pr8.70		280	108	108	108 —	1
106	100 PePL pr8.80		2220	101¼	100½	100½—	1
65	58⅝ PePL pf4.50		2250	61½	60½	61⅛+	2
29	26¾ PennWr 2.50	12	11	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
47⅜	37⅛ PennRC 2.50		7	38½	38¼	38½	
27⅝	22⅝ Pennzl pf1.60		4	23	23⅛	23⅛—	⅜
32	18⅜ Pennzoil .80	18	457	29½	29½	29½	
48¼	26⅛ Pennzo pf5.50		5	30	30	30	
10⅜	6⅜ PeopDrg .24	14	10	7	7	7 —	⅛

—1973— High. Low.	Stocks and Div. In $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
39⅝	31½ PeopGs 2.24	7	127	32½	31⅝	31⅞—	⅛
89¾	79½ PepsiCo 1.08	26	59	82⅝	82	83 —	⅜
43¼	36⅜ PerkElm .22	37	113	34¼	32	33⅜+	1½
38⅞	24 Pet Inc 1.35	9	6	26⅜	26	26	
21½	14¼ Petinc pf 1		2	16½	16½	16½	
31	16⅛ PetePal 1.20	12	12	18¼	17¾	18⅛—	⅜
79	63⅜ PetrieS .40b	27	1	65¼	63¼	63½—	⅛
33	11¾ Petrolan .36	8	147	12	11¾	12 —	¼
25⅝	20 Petrlm 2.10e		4	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	
45	38⅛ Pfizer .44a	28	628	44¼	43⅝	44⅛—	⅝
47½	39⅜ PhelpD 2.20	10	92	43⅜	42½	43⅝—	⅛
23½	21⅜ PhilaEl 1.64	10	97	22	21¾	22 +	⅛
114	110 PhilE pf8.75		230	112	111	112 —	½
105⅝	102½ PhilE pf7.85		260	104½	103½	104½+	1
105½	100¼ PhilE pf7.75		2190	101¼	100½	100½—	1⅛
66	61 PhilE pf4.68		210	62½	62½	62½	
60½	56 PhilE pf4.30		2110	58	58	58 +	⅛
22⅛	17¼ PhilSub 1.20	8	3	19⅛	19⅛	19¼—	⅛
126¾	104½ PhilMor 1.30	25	173	124½	121¾	122⅝	
11¾	5⅞ Phillp In .20	5	41	6	6	6	
18⅝	17½ Phil Ind pf 1		3	17⅝	17½	17⅝+	⅜
53⅜	40½ PhillPet 1.20	25	995	54	52½	52½—	½
21⅝	17½ PhillVH .40a	5	18	17½	17¾	17⅝—	⅜
51¼	21¼ Pickwik Int	14	16	25¼	24½	24½—	1⅛
19⅝	17 PiedNG 1.28	6	17	18¼	17¾	17⅞+	⅛
24	7¼ Pier 1 Imprt	11	942	8¼	7½	7¾—	⅛
55	41¼ Pillsbry 1.52	11	40	43¾	43¼	43⅝—	⅛
23¼	15 PionNGs .84	11	6	16¼	16¼	16¼—	⅛
27⅞	11½ PitneyB .68	12	118	13⅜	13	13⅜—	⅛
17⅝	14 PittPCo .80b	11	1	14¼	14¼	14¼+	⅛
51	42 PittPfW pf		2200	50	50	50 —	1
34⅝	23¾ Pittston .60b	18	51	24¼	23⅝	24⅛—	⅛
36	14¼ Pizza Hut	15	219	17¼	16⅝	17 —	⅛
7¼	2½ Plan Resrch	10	61	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝—	⅛
19¼	6¾ Playboy .12	4	11	8⅝	8¼	8⅜+	⅛
26¼	24⅞ Plessy 1.02e	14	16	24¾	24¼	24½—	⅛
	Ples fn1.02e		118	24⅝	24½	24½	
143¾	108¼ Polaroid .32	101	727	143½	139½	139⅝—	2¾
69¼	40 Ponderosa .6	27	869	48¾	45½	45½—	3
48¼	28 PopeTa .40b	4	4	31½	31½	31½—	⅛
18⅜	13 Portecln .80	4	13	13¼	13⅛	13⅜—	⅛
22½	20¾ PortGE 1.48	9	7	20⅝	20¼	20¼—	⅛
26	19½ Potlatch 1	8	72	23	22⅝	22⅞+	¼
16⅜	14⅜ PotmEl 1.08	9	97	15	14⅝	15 +	⅛
54½	50½ PotEl pf4.84		2120	51	51	51	
41	36½ PotEl pf2.44		4	37½	37½	37½+	1
47	29½ PPGInd 1.50	7	61	33¾	32½	33⅛+	⅛
1.40	8½ Premier .30	9	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
181¼	123½ Prenor pf.90		8	128⅜	123½	123⅜—	
120	93 ProctG 1.56	28	219	106¾	104⅝	104⅝—	⅛
9½	6 ProdRsh .10	15	28	6	5¾	5¾—	
21⅞	12 PSA Inc	9	30	13	12¾	12⅝—	⅛
18⅛	9 ReynSec .50	5	25	9¾	9	9 —	⅛
25¼	22⅝ PSvEG 1.72	9	296	23¾	22⅝	22⅝	
122½	116 PSEG pf9.40		2100	117¾	117¾	117¾+	⅝
56	53 PSEG pf4.08		210	53	53	53	
20¾	18¾ PSEG pf1.40		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
45	37½ PSvInd 2.24	11	27	40¾	40	40	
25¼	21¾ PSvNH 1.64	10	21	22½	22¼	22½+	¼
4⅜	3 Publicktr .24f		14	3½	3½	3½+	¼
6¾	3½ Pueblo! .28a		14	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
34½	29¾ PugSPL 1.98	9	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	
64⅛	46⅞ Pullman 2	15	182	64⅛	63¾	64½+	½
19¼	13½ PurexCp .84	9	24	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜—	⅛
60⅝	29¾ Purolatr .84	13	9	35¾	34¾	34¾—	1
47½	34 QuakOat .72	17	199	37	35⅝	35½—	1⅛
115	85 QukOat pf 3		1	91	91	91 —	2
44	25 QuakSt 1.40	21	417	24¼	23⅝	23⅞—	1¼
24	17¾ Questor .50	8	46	12⅝	11¾	12 —	⅝

R

45	36½ RaisonP .75	19	71	39¾	39⅜	39½—	⅛
42¾	51¾ RaisP pf1.28		8	54⅜	54¼	54⅜	
22	8¼ Ramad .12b	13	187	8¾	8½	8½—	⅛
24	13 Ranco In .92	7	11	15½	14⅝	14⅝ —	⅛
31⅜	23⅛ RapdAm .50	3	30	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅜
59⅝	51 RapAm pf 3	7		49½	49½	49½—	1½
62½	43 Rap Trpf2.25		3	43	43	43	
32¾	21⅜ RaybstsM 1	5	10	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	
11⅜	7½ Raymlnt .20	9	3	7¾	7¾	7⅝+	⅛
34½	24¾ Raythen .60	9	46	26½	25¾	25⅞—	⅜
39⅛	24 RCA 1	12	553	25¾	25¼	25⅜	—⅛
91	64½ RCA cv pf 4		6	70	70	70 —	1
21½	14¾ vjReadg 1pf		1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
28⅝	20⅛ RdgBate .25	20	29	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞—	⅜
23¼	6 Redmen .12	6	136	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
27½	18¾ Reece .74a	9	13	19½	19⅜	19½+	⅛
19½	10¼ Reed Tool	19	26	12	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
30⅜	26⅛ ReevBr 1.50	6	1	27¼	27¼	27½—	⅜
13¾	9½ ReichCh .40	7	14	9¾	9¼	9½—	⅜
10⅝	8⅛ Reilab St .40	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
27½	15 RelianEl .70	11	31	16⅜	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
48¼	28 Relns pf1.60		6	29	28½	28½—	⅛
4⅛	1½ Republic Cp	12	66	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
28	18½ RepFinS .80	5	10	19	18⅝	18⅞	
19¾	13½ RepMtg 1.80	9	9	16¼	16⅛	16⅜—	⅛
30½	24¼ RepSti 1.20	7	66	25⅝	24¾	24⅞—	⅛
33⅜	25 RetailCred 2	8	18	24⅞	24½	24½—	⅜
54¾	38⅜ RevcoDS .28	25	32	41¼	40½	40½—	⅝
9⅝	6⅜ Revere Cop		80	6⅝	6¼	6¼—	⅛
74	54⅜ Revlon 1.60	21	169	63	62	63	
6¾	3⅜ Rexham Cp	8	8	3½	3½	3¾—	⅛
29⅝	19½ Rexnrd 1.04	10	8	23½	22¾	23⅜—	⅛
55¾	41 Reylnd 2.59	8	339	43⅜	42¾	43½+	⅛
61	40½ Reyl pf 2.25		7	46⅞	46½	46½—	½
17¼	12 ReynMet .40	56	139	14¼	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
60¼	53¾ ReyM pf4.50		9	57	56½	56½—	1
18½	9 ReynSec .50	5	25	9¾	9	9 —	⅛
14⅝	11½ Richardsn .80	6	20	12	11¾	11⅞	
84¼	65 RichMr 1.84	19	223	67⅝	67	67⅜+	⅛
19⅜	16½ Richmond n	8	314	18	17⅜	18	
29⅞	15¾ RidderP .32	11	19	16	15½	15½—	⅛
20⅞	14 RiegelTex 1	6	15	16¼	16	16¼+	⅛
17⅜	11⅛ RioGran .60	4	32	11¾	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
12⅜	10 RioGr pf.80		3	10½	10½	10½+	⅛
54¾	28½ RiteAid .10	41	132	38⅞	37½	37¾—	1¼
40	17⅞ RivlandF .86	12	12	19	19	19	
6¾	5⅜ RoanST .78e		91	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
37⅞	18½ RobshCn .76	8	8	23¼	22¾	22¾—	⅝
23	18¼ Robrtsn 1.10	7	2	19¼	19	19 —	⅛
34	28¼ RobInsA .22	36	132	33⅞	33	33¼—	⅛
24½	20⅝ RochG 1.20b	9	14	21½	21¼	21⅜—	⅛

(Continued on next page.)

—1973— High. Low.	Stocks and Div. In $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
25¼	20¼ RochTel .72	13	31	22	22¼	22¼—	½
17⅜	9¼ Rockwer .28	5	50	10¾	10½	10½—	⅛
32⅜	25½ Rockwll 1.60	9	76	29½	28⅝	29⅜—	⅛
82½	68¼ Rkint pf4.75		11	73¾	73	73 —	1⅛
29¼	22⅜ Rkint pf1.35		1	26¼	26¼	26¼+	⅛
11⅛	8⅜ RohmHa .88	23	41	99	96½	96½—	3
23½	12½ Rohr Ind .80	9	26	14½	14	14⅜+	⅛
36½	16 Rollinsin .16	15	15	17⅞	17½	17½—	⅛
7⅜	3 Ronson .20b	15	52	7¼	7	7¼—	
32¼	19⅛ Roper Cp 1	6	1	19¼	19¼	19¼—	⅛
34⅞	27 RorerA .76	18	62	29½	29	29 —	½
31⅞	18⅜ Rosario .36	24	237	27⅞	26½	27¼+	1⅛
45¼	21 RoyCCla .58	18	125	28⅛	27½	27⅝—	⅜
45⅛	38⅛ RoyID 2.36e	12	47	43¾	42¾	42¾—	½
	RoyID fn2.36e		4	42¾	42¾	42¾	
12⅜	5⅝ Royal Ind	5	40	6¼	6⅛	6⅛ —	⅛
13⅛	8⅜ RTE Cp .84e	25	2	9¾	9½	9½+	⅛
92	74⅜ Rubbrm .60	37	18	88½	88	88½+	¼
6¾	4¾ Rucker Co		15	5	5	5	
18⅜	14¼ RussTop .70	6	72	14⅜	13¾	13⅞—	⅜
44¼	31 RydrSys .30	25	38	34½	34¼	34½+	⅛

S

7	5¼ Safeard Ind	6	32	5¾	5¾	5¾—	⅛
44½	29½ Safeway 1.40	8	141	32¼	29½	29½—	2⅝
38⅜	24⅜ StJoeM 1.20	8	16	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	
17	15⅜ StJoePt 1.12	9	12	16	16	16	
44½	33⅜ StLsFr 2.50	6	4	36½	36¼	36¼	
15½	12¼ StPaulS .54e		18	14	13¾	13⅝	
44½	36½ StRgisP 1.60	11	37	38¾	37¾	37⅞—	1⅛
10⅛	6⅜ SalantCp .24	4	5	7¼	7¼	7½	
20⅜	16⅜ SanDGs 1.20	8	10	18	17⅞	18	
16⅛	6⅝ Sandrs Asso	11	36	8	8	8	
17⅞	9¾ Sangamo .43	7	79	11½	11¼	11¼+	⅛
34⅝	22¼ SFe In 1.60a	7	101	32¼	24¼	24⅜—	⅛
9⅞	7⅛ SFeInd pf.50		7	7½	7¾	7⅝—	⅛
23½	14⅜ SmithAO .74	7	40	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
26⅛	6¾ SmithInt .22	20	97	20⅝	20	20 —	⅛
59⅞	46¾ Smith KF 2	16	89	57⅜	57	57½—	⅝
23⅛	16¼ SmithTr .40	7	5	17½	17½	17½—	
21¼	12 SolaBas .56	8	12	14⅛	13¾	13¾—	⅜
6¾	4⅛ Sonesta		7	5½	5¼	5¼—	⅛
57⅛	39⅞ SonyCp .65e	40	243	47¾	45⅛	45½—	2⅛
	Sony In.65e		28	47	45	45	
31¾	25½ Sorbus 1.62b	5	7	28½	28½	28½—	⅛
10	6⅞ SOS Cos .27	5	2	7	7	7	
25	20⅜ SCarEG 1.43b	10	37	21¼	20⅞	21	
20	10 Southdwn In	4	19	11¾	11½	11¾+	⅛
35½	23½ Sodw pf1.80		1	24¾	24¾	24¾—	⅛
38¾	32¾ SoeastBk .76	19	39	37	36½	36½—	⅛
17½	15¼ SoastPS 1.28	12	5	16	16	16 +	⅛
28½	23⅞ SoCalE 1.56	9	71	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
20⅜	18 SouthCo 1.34	9	748	19½	18⅝	19 +	⅛
40¼	34½ SouIGE 1.96	8	4	35¼	35¼	35¼—	½
66¾	50 SoNRes 1.50	11	8	54⅝	54¼	54⅝+	⅜
45	38½ SoNET 2.72	9	15	40	39⅞	39⅞—	⅛
53½	51 SNET pf3.82		3	53½	53¼	53½+	⅛
44⅜	28 SouPac 2.16	8	142	32	31¾	32 —	½
50¼	29¾ SouRy 1.72	8	86	33½	33¼	33½—	½
7⅞	6½ Sou Ry pf.50		8	6¾	6¾	6¾	
33⅜	25 SouUGs 1.36	8	29	26½	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
32¼	14½ Southld .24b	12	95	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	⅜
14	6¾ SwAlrm .27f	11	4	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	
11⅞	7¾ SwstFor Ind	3	21	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
14⅜	11¾ SwstPSv .78	11	49	11⅝	11¾	11⅝—	⅛
8⅝	5⅜ Sparton .20a	4	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	

Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Thursday.

| | Bid | Ask |

Toronto Star

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Div. In $ | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Last. | Net Chg'e

...ntinued from preceding page.)

PerryHut 1	4	116	19¾	18	18⅛—	1⅝
PITT H pf 3		29	37½	36¼	36¾—	2¾
PerryR .66	15	53	40¾	39½	39½—	¾
Sprague El	15	53	12⅝	12¼	12½	
SpringM .60	7	17	13⅜	13½	13⅜+	⅛
SquareD 1a	18	77	23⅝	23¾	23 —	⅛
SquibB 1.56	31	123	104⅝	102¾	104¼+	⅜
StaleyM 1.40	9	6	26½	25⅝	26⅜—	⅛
StBrand 1.73	16	98	34⅝	33¼	33¼—	1¼
StdBr pf3.50		z150	53	51⅞	52 —	¼
StBPaint .22	37	249	40	39	39½+	½
StdInfl .40	7	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
StdOilCal 3	11	449	78½	75¾	76⅛—	1⅝
StOilInd 2.40	15	185	88⅛	87⅛	87⅛—	⅜
StOilOh 2.20	28	z315	102¼	98¾	101½+	1½
StPress .15e	8	14	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
StPrudnl .66	11	27	18⅝	10⅜	10⅜—	¼
StanWk .84b	12	1	32½	32½	32½—	½
Stanray .40	6	5	9¾	9¼	9¼	
Starrett .80a	8	19	19½	19	19½	
StatMtl 2.40e	9	22	24¼	24	24	
StauffCh 1.90	11	108	45⅝	45	45 —	⅝
Stauff pf1.80		1	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝—	¼
SterchBr .48	7	2	8¼	8¼	8¼+	⅛
SterDrug .58	28	106	34⅝	33⅝	34⅛+	⅜
Stevens 1.50	7	17	28½	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
StewWa 1.85	9	16	30	29⅝	29⅞+	⅜
StokeVanC 1	7	29	16¼	16	16¼	
StokVC pf 1		z10	13¾	13½	13½	
StoneWeb 2	8	5	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	
StoneCon .30	7	9	9	9	9	
StorerBg 1b	8	65	18½	17½	17½—	¾
StridRite .65	6	3	9¾	9¼	9¼—	⅛
StuWor 1.32	4	7	36	35¾	35¾—	⅛
SuavSh .15e	5	17	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
SubnPro .80	9	16	19⅞	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
Sun Chm .40	7	16	18¼	18	18¼+	⅛
SunOil 1b	13	18	53⅝	52½	52½—	1¼
Sun O pf2.25		79	45¾	45⅝	45⅝—	1¼
Sunbeam .84	12	15	24½	23⅝	23⅝—	¼
Sundstrd .80	14	88	19⅝	19¼	19¼—	⅛
Sunshine Min	73	58	17¾	17½	17¾+	⅜
SupValu .76	7	12	16	15⅞	16 +-	⅛
Supr Oil 1.40	187	25	273	265½	269½—	3½
SupmkG .20	8	23	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
Survey 2.75e		26	21⅝	21½	21⅝—	⅛
Sutro 1.76e	10	18	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
Swank .48a	9	7	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝+	⅛
Sybron .64	14	104	24½	24¼	24½+	⅛
Sybron pf2.40		9	45	44¾	44¾—	1⅛
Systron Don	8	6	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜+	⅛

T

TaftBrd .60	12	13	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜—	⅛
Talcott .72b		68	13½	13½	13½+	1
Talley .45r	5	78	6⅝	6¼	6⅜—	⅛
Talley pfB 1		37	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
TampaE .84	11	35	27⅜	26¾	26¾—	½
Tandy Corp	10	38	19½	18⅝	18⅝—	¾
Tappan .40	5	13	12	11¾	11¾	
Technicon	17	7	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
Tektronx .20a	18	942	34⅜	33½	33⅝+	⅛
Telecor .24e	5	15	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
Teledyn .37f	6	170	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
Teledyn pf 6		3	72	71	72 +	1
Telex Cp	28	221	4¼	3⅞	4 +	⅛
Tenstel .32	9	7	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	
Tenneco 1.36	8	291	23⅛	22¾	22¾—	⅝
Tenneco wt A			8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
Tennc pf5.50		3	69½	68	68½—	½
Tesoro Pet	9	94	30⅜	29⅝	29⅝—	½
Texaco 1.72	10	821	36⅝	34⅞	34⅝—	¼
TexETr 1.58	15	133	30⅝	29⅞	30⅛—	⅛
TexGsT 1.44	5	163	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
Texasgulf .40	20	1397	23¾	23⅜	23 —	⅜
Texasind 1b	8	785	18⅞	18¼	18½—	½
TexInst .56	37	562	99¼	95⅛	95⅝—	2¾
TexOlfG .01	22	53	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜—	⅜
TexPLd .54e	13	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
TexUn 1.04	16	410	33¾	33	33 —	⅜
Textron .96	7	219	19⅞	19¼	19¼—	¼
Textr pf2.08		5	20	20	20	
Textr pf1.40		16	21½	21⅛	21½+	⅜
ThomasJW 1	6	38	11⅛	10⅝	11 +-	¼
ThriftyDr .32	7	26	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
TI Corp 1.40	12	123	29⅝	29¼	29¾—	⅜
TidewtAM .52	12	1	25⅝	25½	25⅝+	⅛
Time In 1.90	8	4	34⅛	34	34 —	⅛
TimeMir .30	14	5	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜+	⅛
Timkn 1.80a	7	25	34	33½	33⅞—	⅛
TishRlt .40b	19	17	16⅛	16¼	16¼	
TodShp .20p	92	4	17⅜	17½	17½	
ToledE s1.92	9	4	28⅜	28½	28½	
ToolRh 1.14f	11	43	27½	26½	26½—	⅛
ToolRot .40b	9	x4	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
TransCo .56	12	18	42	41¾	42	
TranUn 1.32	12	4	32⅜	32¾	32¾+	⅛
Trans W Air	6	252	25⅝	24½	24⅝—	⅜
TWA pf.50k		1	24¾	24¾	24¾—	⅛
TranWd Fin .4	3	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Transm .55b	9	825	11⅛	11⅛	11½	
TraInc .77e	4	4	21⅜	21¼	21¾	
Transcn .43	9	12	11	11	11	
Travelrs .84	8	180	29	27⅞	28⅛—	1⅛
Travelr pf 2		17	40⅛	39½	39½—	½
TrvLdg .25e	8	18	7	6¾	6¾—	⅛
TriCon 2.80e		39	27½	27	27½+	⅛
TriSM 2.40e	10	20	30⅝	29¾	29¾—	⅛
Triangin .80	8	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜+	⅛
TriangP .30	5	2	14¼	14¼	14¼+	⅛
TriNlfyIn .36	11	48	20⅝	19½	19½—	⅛
TrinaInd 1b	8	785	18⅞	18¼	18½—	½
TRW In 1.04	9	91	22½	22	22⅛—	⅜
TRW pf4.50		11	62¼	61	61⅛—	¼
TRW pf4.40		14	63½	61½	61⅛—	2½
TucsonG .78	9	21	13¾	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
TwenCa .85e	8	103	7½	7¼	7¼—	⅛
TylerCp .20	4	41	14⅜	13⅝	13⅞—	⅜

U

UAL Inc	20	383	19⅝	18½	18½—	⅝
UAL pf.40		11	19	19	19 —	⅜
UARCO 1.10	9	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜+	⅛
UGI Cp 1.32	8	12	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛—	⅛
UMC Ind .78	6	37	13⅜	13¼	13⅜+	⅛
Unarco .40	6	15	9⅜	8⅝	9⅜+	⅛
UniLit 12.4e	11	2	37½	37	37½+	½
U Camp 1.08	14	50	41¾	41½	41⅝—	⅛
UnCarb 2.10	9	706	36⅞	36	36⅛—	⅛
UnCom 1.26	8	89	31¾	31	31¾+	1¼
Unicn Corp	9	58	5⅝	5½	5⅝—	⅛
Un Elec 1.28	12	72	17	16¾	16¾	
UnEl 71pf 8		2	102	102	102 +	1
Un El pf4.56		z20	59	59	59 —	¼
Un El pf4.50		z100	61	60¾	61	
Un El pf3.50		z100	45	45	45	
Un Fidelty	3	71	5⅝	5½	5½—	¼
UnOCal 1.60	10	269	38¼	37⅝	37⅞—	⅛
UOCa pf2.50		44	50⅝	49¼	49⅝	
UPacCp 2.16	11	81	57¼	56¼	56¼—	1⅜
UnPac pf.47		1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜+	1
Unlenam .84	9	40	26	25½	26 +	¼
Unloyal .70	7	545	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝—	⅜
Uniryal pf 8		z980	101⅜	101	101 —	½
Unishops		20	3⅛	2	2⅛	
Unit Air 18.0	7	89	31¼	30¾	30¾—	½
Unit Brands	9	126	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
Unrd pf1.20		3	13¼	13	13 —	⅛
Unit Cp .72a		17	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
UnitFin Cal	6	2 6	8¾	8½	8½—	
UnitGas .84	7	6	20	19¾	20	
Utilism 2.24	8	17	30¼	29¾	30	
Unit Ind .32	4	27	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
Unittran .10	13	7	15	15	15 —	⅛
UJerBk 1.04	8	4	19¼	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
UnMM 1.30	6	36	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛+	½
Un Nucl		75	9⅜	8⅝	9⅛+	⅛
UnPac Min		7	11⅝	11½	11½	⅛
UnRefng .15	6	32	13¾	13½	13⅝+	⅛
USFdlG 2.40	10	101	38¾	38¼	38½—	⅛
USFor 6.07e		9	26⅞	26½	26½—	⅜
US Frgt 1.40	9	28	18	17⅞	18 +	⅛
USGypsm 1.60	7	595	22¼	21	21¼—	⅛
USGyp pf1.80		12	25½	25¼	25¼—	¼
USHome .12	5	16	10	9¾	9¾—	⅛
US Ind .65	5	154	13¾	13½	13⅝—	⅛
USLeasg .20	16	29	19½	19	19 —	½
US Shoe 9.5	7	18	14⅝	14¼	14½—	⅛
USSteel 1.40	8	195	31⅜	30¾	30¾—	1¼
UStobac .64	8	7	13⅝	12	12 —	⅛
UniTel 1	12	106	20	19½	19⅝	
Unitrode Cp	10	11	8½	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
UniLeaf 1.64	6	2	27	27	27 +	⅛
Univ Oil Pd	16	225	23	22	22¼—	⅛
Unihn 1.60a	48	196	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜—	
Uplohn wi		40	87⅜	85⅞	86½—	⅜
UrbBldg .40		47	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
USLIFE .54	13	296	52½	51½	52 +	½
USLInc .41e		28	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
USM stp .60	7	10	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜+	⅛
Utah Int	27	164	42	40¾	41½—	1¼
UtahPw 2.08	9	11	38	37⅞	38 —	⅛
UV Ind 1a	5	33	24⅜	23¾	23¾—	⅜
UV In pf5.50		4	68¼	67¾	67¾	

V

Varian Assc	14	19	12¼	11½	11½—	¾
VCA.Cp .44	7	17	10	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
Vendo .60	7	4	25¼	25⅛	25¼	
VantoCo .40	10	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
VF Corp .59	12	10	22⅝	22¼	22¼—	⅜
Viacom Int	20	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
ViciCrnp .50	10	30	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜+	⅛
VaElPw 1.18	9	111	20⅜	20	20 —	½
Vornado .97f	4	78	8¼	8	8 —	⅛
VSI Corp .32	8	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
VulMat 1.08	8	7	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛—	¼
VWR Un .48	9	2	11	11	11	

W

WabR pf4.50		z10	51	51	51	
Wachova .62	16	28	35⅜	35¼	35½—	⅛
WacRl 2.50a	9	25	23¾	23½	23⅝+	⅛
Waigreen 1	8	9	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜—	⅛
WallRnH 1.40	14	x62	51⅜	51½	51⅜+	⅛
WallBus .40	12	5	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜—	⅛
WallMur .60	4	14	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜	
WalMart .10	20	48	17¼	15	15⅝—	2⅛
Wang Labs	21	30	16	15⅜	15½—	½
Ward Foods		17	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
Warnaco .80	5	6	13½	13¼	13⅜—	⅛
WrnCom .40	7	238	16⅞	16¼	16½+	¼
WrnC pf4.25		1	61½	61½	61½+	⅜
WrnC pf1.25		5	32¾	32	32 —	⅛
WarnLam n	32	446	54¾	53½	53½+	⅞
WarnSwe 1	12	21	24¾	24	24 —	⅜
WashGs 1.88	7	25	27⅜	27	27 —	¼
WascoP .12r	7	10	12¼	12¼	12½+	⅛
WastciTr .75	8	6	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞+	⅛
WtPP pf4.50		z40	62	62	62 +	¾
WPtPep 1.20	6	57	22¼	21⅛	21¼	
WmAirL .10r	9	567	8½	8	8⅛	
WmBnc 1.40	9	64	30	29¾	29¾	
Wm Pac Ind	9	28	7⅞	7½	7½—	⅛
WUnion 1.40	9	257	21	20	20 —	⅜
WnUn pf4.50		7	58	57½	57½—	½
WestgEl .97	15	308	25⅛	24¾	24¾—	⅛
Wst E pf3.80		z10	59¾	59⅜	59⅜+	⅛
Wstvco 1.05	12	36	24¾	24¼	24¾+	½
Weyerhs .96	18	44	57¼	57	57⅛—	⅛
WhrlPf 7.75		310	56⅛	56⅛	56⅜+	⅜
WheelFry .40	11	52	13⅝	12½	12⅝	
WheelPitt St	4	19	13	12⅜	12⅜—	⅜
WhelPit pf 6		z170	61	60½	60¾	
WhelPit pf 5		z100	51	51	51 —	¼
Whirlpol .58	12	229	26½	25¾	25¾—	½
WhitCos .56	5	118	13⅝	13¼	13⅜—	⅛
WhitC pfC 3		2	35	35	35	
White Motor	10	36	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	⅛
Whittaker	9	551	3¾	3½	3½—	⅛
WickesCrp 1	8	39	18⅞	18⅛	18½—	⅝
WiebtSt .25b	7	6	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
WillRoss .48	16	69	25	24⅞	24⅞+	⅛
Williams Co	12	154	44⅝	42½	43⅜+	⅛
Wms Co wf		163	25½	23½	23⅝+	1
Wms C pf.80		15	40	40	40 +	⅛
WinnDx 1.20	17	99	36⅝	36¼	36⅛—	⅛
Winnebago	7	330	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
WisEIP 1.60	10	37	25	24¾	24⅝—	⅛
WisE pf8.90		z120	111	111	111	
WiscPS 1.20	9	22	16⅞	16¾	16¾+	⅛
WitcoCh .52	7	10	19	18½	19	
WoodsCp .48	7	2	12⅛	12	12	
Wolwth 1.20	8	273	24	23¼	23¼—	⅝
Wolw pf2.20		8	36¼	36	36 —	1¼
World Arwy	17	18	6¼	6	6 —	⅜
Wrigley 2.40	12	3	59	58¾	58¾+	¼
WrlHltr .80	6	6	11½	11½	11½—	⅛
Wyly Corp		34	5½	5¼	5⅜—	⅛

X

XeroxCp .80	47	354	157½	154⅛	155⅝+	⅝
Xtra Inc	5	32	19¼	18¾	18⅞—	½

Y

YngSDr .10c	14	27	11	10⅜	10⅜—	½

Z

ZaleCorp .68	9	11	20⅜	20	20 —	½
Zayre Corp	4	39	10½	9¾	10⅛—	⅛
ZenithR 1.52	12	119	37½	37⅛	37⅛—	⅜
Zurn Ind .28	12	19	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

U.S. Commodity Prices

ORK, June 14.—*Cash rimary markets as regis- in New York were:*

	Thurs.	Year ago
nd melt		
lb.	⁵.79½	⁵.81½
tons, lb.	⁵.85	⁵.97
86 36½ yd.	⁵.31	⁵.28
(Fish.), ton	132.00	136.00
Phila, ton	67.92	63.55
n. 1 hvy Pitt.	52-53	35-36
lb.	.16½	.15½-16
lb.	.60-.65	.52½-¾
), lb.	2.12	1.75¼
beals, lb.	.20½-.31	.18
oz.	2.548	1.56¾
ZY Indices		
ex(base 100 931)	551.2	403.6

† Asked.

W YORK FUTURES

June 14, 1973

ar No. 11: July 8.60-65, Sept. 9.11-06, March 8.61-64, May 4.83, Sept. 8.15, Oct. 8.06. y 245.5 b, Dec. 247.5, Oct.

uly 61.50, Sept. 60.90, Dec. ch 53.40, May 53.45, July 50.95.

July 73.40, Sept. 72.30, Oct. 69.95, March 69.15, May 67.60.

ice: July 43.95 b, Sept. 44.15 5.00, Jan. 45.25 b, March y 46.60 b.

Nov. 3.87, March 4.47, April 5.44.

me 251.30, July 252.20, Aug. s. 255.40, Dec. 260.30, Jan. ch 264.60, May 267.10, July t. 272.00.

N No. 2:

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
	53.80	51.50	50.30	50.25	— 77
	50.21	50.40	43.51	48.51	—179
	48.85	49.22	48.05	48.05	—165
	48.50	48.78	48.00	48.00	+ 30
	47.97	48.25	47.45	47.90	— 45
	46.75	47.35	46.85	B46.80	— 70
	42.53	43.20	43.00	B42.90	+ 40

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
\T					
	2.93	2.98½	2.89¾	2.89¾	3.00
	2.93	2.96½	2.88½	2.88½	2.99

U.S. Commodity Prices

Dec	2.14½	2.20	2.14½	2.16¾	2.95
Mar	2.83	2.89¼	2.83	2.83	2.93
May	2.79	2.87½	2.79	2.79	2.89

CORN

Jul	2.29	2.38	2.22¾	2.22½	2.33
Sep	2.16	2.28	2.11	2.11	2.21½
Dec	2.07	2.14½	2.01¾	2.01¾	2.12
Mar	2.05	2.15	2.00¾	2.00¾	2.11
May	2.04	2.14	1.98½	1.98½	2.08¼

SOYBEANS

Jul	10.40	11.70	10.00	10.20	11.00
Aug	10.10	10.98½	10.08½	10.08½	10.47
Sep	8.14½	8.94	8.14½	8.14½	8.53
Nov	6.30	6.65	6.02	6.02	6.43
Jan	5.98	6.56	5.86½	5.86½	6.27
Mar	6.10	6.50	5.88	5.88	6.28
May	6.07	6.49	5.83½	5.83½	6.22

SOYBEAN OIL

Jul	16.85	19.30	16.00	16.25	16.80
Aug	16.45	19.00	17.51	17.70	18.27
Sep	17.55	18.10	16.75	16.90	17.66
Oct	15.45	16.50	14.70	14.85	15.55
Dec	14.15	14.85	13.30	13.70	14.16
Jan	13.88	14.45	13.50	13.45	13.88
Mar	12.55	13.25	12.90	13.10	13.40
May	13.50	14.25	12.95	13.10	a13.50

SOYBEAN MEAL

Jul	365.00	400.00	355.00	363.00	380.00
Aug	365.00	390.00	363.00	363.00	378.00
Sep	309.10	320.00	303.00	303.00	318.00
Oct	244.00	257.00	244.00	244.00	259.00
Dec	198.00	225.00	198.00	198.00	213.00
Jan	196.00	223.00	196.00	196.00	210.00
Mar	190.20	217.00	190.20	190.20	205.50
May	187.00	215.00	187.00	187.20	202.00

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

SILVER

Jun	257.50	257.50	251.50	252.20	258.50
Aug	257.00	262.20	253.00	254.00	259.00
Oct	261.00	265.00	256.50	258.40	262.00
Dec	264.00	268.70	260.00	261.50	268.70
Feb	268.00	271.50	262.20	264.00	262.00
Apr	269.00	272.00	266.00	266.40	264.50
Jun	273.00	275.00	269.00	269.00	266.50
Aug	275.00	277.00	271.00	271.00	268.50

LIVE BEEF CATTLE

Jun	47.55	47.77	47.40	47.60	47.70
Aug	46.30	47.40	46.80	46.95	47.55
Oct	46.50	47.00	46.25	46.30	46.95
Dec	46.75	47.10	46.55	46.67	47.05
Feb	46.65	47.00	46.50	46.67	a46.95
Apr	46.75	46.75	46.30	46.40	46.85
Jun	46.40	46.40	b46.22	b46.22	b46.50

Sales: June 1170; Aug 3596; Oct 1224; Dec 1336; Feb 220; April 87; June 3.

SHELL EGGS

J..	53.20	53.70	53.20	a53.20	55.20
Jul	56.85	56.70	55.70	a55.70	57.75
Aug	53.25	53.75	53.20	a53.20	56.45
Sep	52.00	52.95	52.80	a52.80	55.00
Oct	50.00	50.25	50.00	a50.00	51.00
Nov	62.00	62.00	61.00	a61.00	b63.00
Dec	64.50	65.00	64.35	a64.35	66.90

Jan 61.25 61.55 61.25 a61.25 63.25

Sales: June 36; July 346; Aug 25; Sep 11.3; Oct 34; Nov 20; Dec 284; Jan 24.

LIVE HOGS

Jun	40.50	40.95	40.40	40.60	41.00
Jul	40.95	41.40	40.40	40.40	41.30
Aug	39.35	40.47	39.00	40.15	40.02
Oct	39.15	39.50	39.45	39.20	39.65
Dec	39.60	40.10	39.05	39.62	39.45
Feb	39.65	40.05	38.85	39.80	39.65
Apr	38.00	38.40	37.45	38.15	37.85
Jun	38.95	39.00	38.05	a38.65	b38.35
Jul	38.00	38.75	38.00	38.00	38.10

Sales: June 3647; July 1180; Aug 3957; Oct 3917; Dec 900; Feb 174; April 135; June 24; July 7.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES

Jul	55.80	57.65	55.30	56.75	56.65
Aug	55.25	57.10	55.25	56.35	56.00
Feb	54.50	56.72	54.50	55.40	55.27
Mar	54.50	56.45	54.50	b55.00	54.95
May	——	——	——	——	a54.60 b54.50

Sales: May 2289; Aug 3143; Feb 121; March 69; May 0.

Open interest: July 3451; Aug 3550; Feb 1928; March 201; Mar 4.

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1973 High	1973 Low
Amsterdam	133.2	133.3	144.8	128.9
Brussels	161.11	161.80	166.86	154.66
Frankfurt	131.02	131.61	156.31	138.38
London 30	467.8	463.7	509.5	426.5
London 500	196.93	196.78	217.35	183.35
Milan	139.73	138.68	139.73	95.40
Paris	112.1	112.1	118.3	99.8
Sydney	568.87	573.06	667.27	521.40
Tokyo (n).	356.09	380.12	422.42	340.11

American Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High. Low.	Stocks and Div. In $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
26⅝	12½ AAR Corp	11	35	15½	14¼	14⅜	— 1
13⅝	5½ AAVCos .20	5	1	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
8¼	6⅝ AbreMF .02p	4	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
3¼	1½ Aberden Pet	75	3	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
18	3⅜ Action Ind	4	8	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
6¼	1⅞ ADM Inust		1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
19⅝	10¼ AdmirIin .50	4	1	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
17½	8⅜ Adobe Corp	18	12	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
5½	2¾ A&EPIast P	5	45	3⅝	2¾	3	
2⅜	1¼ Aerodex Inc		12	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
7½	3⅜ AeroFlo .68r	7	1	4½	4½	4½	
4⅛	2⅛ Aeronca Inc		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅝ Aerosol	8	5	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅜ AffilCap .39t	3	14	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛ Affil Cp wt		3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅞	5 Affil Hsp .20	13	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
14	5⅜ AIC Pfd .56t	8	7	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛ Aiken Ind	11	3	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
12	8 Airborn Frt	15	9	9	8⅝	9	
19½	13⅜ Airwick .14	26	36	16⅛	18	18	
19⅜	13¼ Alan Wood	7	5	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	+ ⅛
7⅜	4⅛ Alaska Airl		23	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
12⅛	6½ Alcolac .05e	10	6	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
17	8½ Allegny Airl	12	79	9	8¾	9	
60½	4⅝ AllesA wtO		3	5	5	5	— ⅛
6⅝	3 AllegA wtN		4	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
16⅛	5½ Alleg Cp wt		9	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
13⅜	6⅝ AlianTR .79t	5	6	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
4¼	1⅞ Allied Art	1	6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
25½	18 AlldThr 1.14	6	1	18⅛	18½	18½	
3⅝	2⅛ Alpha Ind	19	7	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
7½	4 Altamil Cp	4	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	
9⅜	⅝ Altec Corp		16	⅞	⅞	⅞	9-16
1¼	½ Altec Cp wt		4	9-16	9-16	9-16	— ⅛
4⅜	2⅜ Altec Crp pf		1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
64¾	51¼ Alca pf 3.75		250	52	52	52	+ ½
6½	2¾ Amco Ind	46	8	3¼	3¼	3¼	
12	5 AHessLL wt		75	7⅜	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
4⅜	2 Am Agronom		29	3⅛	3	3	+ ⅛
1¼	⅝ AmBilfrt .50	5	4	9	⅞	9	+ ⅛
26⅛	14⅜ AmBusP .20	17	6	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ½
3½	1 ACenMfg wt		5	1¾	1½	1½	+ ⅛
30⅞	24⅞ AFitch 2.71e	9	9	26⅝	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
16½	10½ AmGard Pd	9	4	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
4	2⅛ A Girl Fash		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6	4 Am Int Pict	8	12	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	6½ Alsrael .26e	7	39	7	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
9	6⅝ AMalzeA .33	6	2	7⅛	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
24	6⅛ AmMtr .10e	5	2	7	6¾	6¾	
38⅜	31⅞ A Petrl 1.10	13	13	36	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
22	9⅜ A Prec .05e	17	22	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
11	9⅛ A RITr .80a	11	2	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
2⅛	1¼ AmRityT wt		1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
16¼	4⅛ Am Recreat	7	4	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
18⅛	8 ASatelE .68t	6	27	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
4½	3¼ AmTech Ind	6	17	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
26¾	7¾ AmTrsln Sv	17	23	23	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
62	16 AMUCOp	13	41	20½	19½	19½	— ⅛
3⅛	1¼ Andrea Rad		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅞	1½ Angio C .10e	13	17	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
8¾	6¾ Anthony Ind	3	45	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
2	1 AO Indust	11	34	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
4	1⅝ Applid Data	18	14	2¼	2	2	
30½	21½ Aquit Ca .20	22	16	21⅞	21¼	21⅝	
2⅞	1 Argus Inc		1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
22¾	13⅜ Artz Col .08e	12	4	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
27⅜	20⅜ ArkLGs 1.30	8	69	22⅛	21½	21¾	
14⅜	13¾ Armac Emt	7	6	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
15½	7½ Armin Cp	5	22	9	8⅜	8⅞	— ⅛
10¾	5¼ Arrow Elect	5	11	6	6	6	
18½	10⅜ Arundel .89t	8	7	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
4½	3¼ Arwood Cp		2	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
15¾	8 Asamera O	27	101	9 7-16	9	9	
16⅛	9¾ AshOil Cm	14	7	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
12⅛	7¼ Aspro .40b	5	3	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
4¾	2⅜ AssdFd .05p		1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
24⅜	7½ AsdMt 2.10e	69	16	17⅜	17	17	+ ⅛
30¾	22⅛ AsdProd .40	8	7	28	27¾	27⅝	— ⅜
6⅜	3⅛ Astrex Inc	17	3	4⅝	4⅜	4	+ ⅛
10½	6⅝ Atalanta Cp	5	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
2	1 Atco Chem		7	1⅛	1	1	
19½	10⅛ ATCMI 1.2e	8	41	16⅛	19	19	
1½	⅞ Atlas Cp wt		25	15-16	⅞	⅞	—1-16
33⅞	17½ Augatinc .10	24	4	19¾	19½	19¾	
26¾	11 Austral Oil	14	75	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ½
6¾	4 Auto Bldg	6	66	5⅜	5½	5⅜	— ⅛
7½	3½ Autmat Rad	7	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
8¾	4⅜ AutmSvc .20	6	7	6	6	6	— ⅛
67	41 AutSwit .63e	17	3	42	41¾	41¾	
9¾	4⅞ AVEMC .14	10	18	6	5⅞	5¾	+ ⅛
40¾	34½ Avandl 1.20b	8	5	34½	34	34	— ¼
20¼	16½ AVX Ceram	19	4	19⅜	19½	19⅜	+ ⅛

B

17¾	12¾ BaldDH .32	7	15	13¼	12⅞	13	— ⅛
6⅜	5⅜ BaldSec .31e		1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
16⅞	14⅜ BanFd 1.45e		8	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
4¾	1⅜ BangPun wt		19	1⅝	1½	1½	+ ⅛
85⅝	18⅜ BanSirCt Lt	11	114	24⅜	23	23⅝	+ ⅛
21	10½ BankrU .20e	14	23	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
7¾	3 Banner .02e	5	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
5¾	3½ Barbra Lyn	7	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
7⅞	3 Barclay Ind	8	4	3½	3½	3½	
9¼	5⅛ Barnes Eng		2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
15⅛	6⅜ Barnwel Ind	22	22	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅛ Barry Cp .40	9	9	7	7	7	— ⅛
12⅞	6⅛ BarryWr .22	8	5	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	
3½	1½ Bartell Med		2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
8¾	4 Barth Sp .27	7	6	4¾	4¼	4¼	
3½	1½ Baruch Fost		6	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅜ BasinPet Cp	12	4	3½	3½	3½	
12⅞	10¾ BayrkU .51e		6	10¾	10¾	10¾	
4	1⅜ Bhavlori BL		9	1⅞	2⅛	2	— ⅛
4⅝	2¼ Bell Ind .20		7	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
28⅜	20¾ BenSM 2.65e	7	7	23⅝	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
8½	2⅜ BenSiMg wt		7	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
6½	3⅜ Benrus Cp	9	10	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13¼	4½ BergEmt .44t	5	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	6 BergRit Gr		2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
1	⅝ BergRit wt			⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
7⅜	3½ Berg Bruns		22	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
17	13 Brg B pf1.15		12	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛

—1973— High. Low.	Stocks and Div. In $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
8½	3¾ Cablcom Gn		3	5	5	5	
9⅛	6½ Cagles In A	10	2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
19½	8¾ Caldor .15b	6	21	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
13⅛	5⅝ Calcomp		21	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	16¾ Cal PrtCm 1	8	4	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
4⅛	2⅞ Calvert Exp	13	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
13¾	6½ Camcoln .05		3	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
2⅛	1-16 CampChib	56		1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—1-16
11¼	8⅛ Camp n .30b	7	2	10⅜	10½	10½	— ⅛
4⅝	2¾ CdnExp GO	22	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
11	5 9-16 Cdn Homstd	72	2	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
14	12¼ CdnInIPw 1	4	5	12¾	12¾	12¾	
9½	5⅞ CdnJvin .30t	262	28	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
5¾	3⅜ CdnMar .10e	12	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
8⅛	5⅜ Cdn Mercl 3			6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
15⅜	9⅝ Cdn Occident	13	24	12	11⅛	11¾	+ ⅛
53⅝	41 Cdn SuproOil	58	3	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ¼
4⅜	2½ Canverl Int		1	2⅝	2½	2½	
3¾	1¼ Canoga Ind	8	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
4¾	2⅜ Capital Res	10	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
12⅛	6⅝ Capitol Inds	13	130	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
21½	8¼ Carecon .10	24	23	9	8¾	9	— ⅛
100	79¾ Carnath .88	26	28	88⅛	86½	86½	— 1¼
15½	11¾ CarPipl .80b	8	5	13⅛	12	12½	+ ½
72½	67 CaroPL pf 5		2240	67	65¾	65¾	— 1¼
9⅝	4½ Carr wt			4⅞	4½	4⅝	
9	4 Carrols Dev	10	3	5	4⅝	5	— ⅛
20½	17⅜ Castle A .86	5	6	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
24⅛	13 Castlton In	21	24	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
20½	9 9-16 Castlwd Int	17	17	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
13¼	6⅝ Cavitron Cp	21	24	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	
4½	2 CeluCraft		10	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
47⅝	45 CenM pf3.50		z130	45	45	45	
6⅜	4¾ CentSec .06e		13	5⅛	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
24	20½ CenS pf1.25		z50	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
6⅞	4¼ CentInd 1.1r	5	21	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
15½	9⅝ Cenvill Com	3	23	10⅜	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
6⅜	3 Certified Cp	4	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
2⅝	1 Certron Cp	27	25	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
9½	5⅝ ChadMill .40	5	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
14⅛	4⅝ ChampH .02	10	310	5	4⅞	5	
3	1⅞ Charan Ind	8	2	2	2	2	
7¾	3⅝ Charter Med	16	4	4¼	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
7⅝	4¾ ChemEx .16	6	7	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
20¼	9 Child World	16	8	10	9¾	10	
4⅛	2½ Christian Co	9	1	3¾	2¾	2¾	
19⅜	15¾ CICVF 1.80e		1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
4¾	2 CIMtgSr wt		1	2	2	2	
2	⅞ Cinerama		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26½	10⅛ Circle K .56	13	13	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
9½	4½ CitizFinl .16	9	16	5¼	5	5⅛	
3¾	1¼ CitMtg 1.67e	10	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3⅜	1¼ CitizMtgl wt		7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
9¾	7⅛ CityGsFl .50	6	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
10¾	4⅝ CK Petrolm	30	5	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
9¾	4⅜ CL FFin	2	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
15¾	11¼ Clark Gr .30	8	11	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
17⅞	8⅜ Clarkson Ind	8	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
10½	4¼ Clarostat		5	5	4⅞	4⅞	
4½	2 Clary Corp		3	3	3	3	
11⅞	5½ Clopay .05r	4	3	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
4⅜	2¼ CMI Corp	39	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
41½	13 CM Inv wt		29	16⅜	15⅞	15¾	— ⅝
8⅜	3⅝ CoSuild Cos	3	20	4	4	4	
12⅜	7⅜ Coachmn In	5	7	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	
15⅜	6⅝ Codesco .10e	10	4	7⅞	7	7⅛	— ⅛
20⅜	11¾ Coff Mat .48	10	55	12⅛	11	12	— ⅛
4⅝	2 Cohen Hatfd	8	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7⅝	3⅜ Cohu In .15e	10	7	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
28½	4⅜ Colt Intl		63	6¼	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
15⅜	13⅛ Cole Nat .48	7	64	14	14	14	
23	15 Coleman .44		31	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
12¾	7 ColiTow .07e		11	12	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
11⅞	3⅝ Col Comi .20	10	1	7	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
10⅛	6¼ ColonSnd .20	11	7	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
25¾	15¼ ColwellC .28	9	2	21	21	21	
23½	22¾ ColwNt 2.80a	8	13	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
13½	7 ColwMtg wt		2	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
44	15 Comb Com	16	14	21½	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅛
38⅝	14⅜ Cmbustn Eq	16	10	18⅜	18	18	— ⅛
30½	25 Cominco 1	21	1	30	30	30	+ ⅛
21¼	8¾ ComlAlll .27	7	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
9	3 Commodor	62	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅞	3¼ ComHlth Cp	10	5	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛

—1973— High. Low.	Stocks and Div. In $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
16⅜	⅝ ComPsyc Ct	9	12	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
33½	25 Com PS 1.62	7	3	25½	25⅜	25⅜	
12⅞	8 Compcin .22	6	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅞ Cmprsh Des		6	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
2⅜	1¼ CompuDyn	22	24	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
32⅝	17⅜ Compugrp	14	62	20⅜	20¼	20½	+ ½
2⅞	2 Comput Ea	16	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
3½	1¼ Comput Inst		2	2	2	2	
8⅜	2⅝ Comput Inv	7	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
14⅜	10⅝ Concha .08e	6	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
5¼	2⅝ Concrd Fab		11	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
7⅜	3¼ Condec Crp	26	12	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
4⅞	3⅜ Connlly Cn	19	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
13⅝	8 Conmrx .44a	12	18	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
13⅜	10⅞ Conrock .60	7	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
11½	4½ Conrov Inc	5	9	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅜	2⅜ Con Oil Gas		18	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
11⅛	7⅛ Consyne Cp	15	37	7⅝	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
2⅝	1¼ Cont Mater	9	6	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅝	3 Cont Tel wt		1	3¼	3¼	3⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	7 Cook Elc .32	10	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
23⅞	14⅛ Cook Ind	4	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
13⅜	14⅛ CookPV .80a	7	10	15	14⅜	15	+ ½
14⅜	5⅝ Cordon Intl	10	44	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
21¼	14 Core Labs	16	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
4¾	2⅛ Cott Corp		18	2½	2½	2½	
11½	½ CottCorp wt		2	9-16	9-16	9-16	— ⅛
31¾	20½ CoxCbl Com	44	10	22	22	22	
6¾	2⅝ Crals Corp	5	12	3⅝	3¾	3¾	
8	5 CramrE .21f	11	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
9½	4⅝ Creativ Mgt	5	5	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
28⅜	15¾ CreolP 2.28a	11	22	18	17½	17½	
28¼	13½ EasonOil .30	16	21	15¾	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
10⅞	4 EbtnAir .47f	5	7	10	9⅞	10	
15⅛	12½ EastnCo .80	6	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
11⅜	6¼ Eastrn Frst	4	2	6½	6½	6½	
3¼	1¼ Eckmer Cp	9	13	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
21½	8½ Edelmtn O	6	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
12⅛	4 Edmos .13	5	16	5⅜	5	5⅛	— ⅛
6⅜	3⅜ Edo Corp	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	4⅜ Edwards .20	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
20⅛	5⅞ ElchnPh .20	7	16	10	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	8⅜ Elco Corp	7	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
17⅜	11⅜ Electros .80	5	3	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
3⅜	1¼ Elect Assist	13	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅛	⅝ Elect Comp		10	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
10⅜	5¼ Electrn Eng	9	6	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
24⅝	16⅞ Electrn .60b	11	12	19⅞	19¾	19⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	3¼ Electrsp .36t	7	4	4	4	4	
3-16	1-16 ElpinW wt	n	1	1-16	1-16	1-16	
22	13¾ Elk Horn .88	16	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
16	8 El Tronics	8	6	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
4⅜	1⅝ EquityNat		50	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
7⅝	4½ ErnstA .05r	4	10	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
5⅜	2¼ Ero Ind		2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
12¼	6⅛ Esq Rad El	4	2	6½	6½	6½	
41¼	24 Essex Chem	7	14	27	26¼	27	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅜ Euthenic .48f		2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
17⅛	7¾ Evans Arls		3	9	8⅞	9	
25¾	13½ Excelinv Co	18	22	15¼	14⅞	15	— ⅜
20½	12⅜ Executn .24	16	18	13¼	12⅜	13¼	—

D

8⅝	5½ DamonC .40	8	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
3¼	1 Data Contrl		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
4⅜	2¼ Data Prod	13	31	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
16¼	8⅜ DavsFd .09b	14	15	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
10	7⅜ DavMin .10e	43	29	8¾	8½	8½	+ ½
5⅝	2⅜ Davrin wt		1	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
3	1⅜ DCL Inc		29	1⅝	1½	1½	
26	13⅜ Dearb St .25	7	12	14⅞	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
13¾	7 Del Labs	5	6	7½	7½	7½	
7⅜	1⅜ DeltaCp Am		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
20½	9 Dtm Fd .50a	5	2	10	10	10	— ⅛
67⅜	15⅜ Den Tal Ez	13	24	22¾	21⅝	21⅝	— 1⅛
3⅛	⅞ Dero Ind		7	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
3½	2 DeRose Ind	17	11	2½	2¾	2½	+ ⅛
34	18¼ Deseret Ph	22	56	22¾	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
41½	13½ Dev Cp Am	6	11	16	15¾	16	
15⅜	6¼ Devon App	5	7	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
14⅜	7¼ DHJ Indust	16	11	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
30⅜	14⅜ DiamM Dril	9	25	16⅜	15⅝	16	
5⅞	2⅜ Diebold VC		10	3	3	3	— ⅛
28	14¾ DiMartSt .40	6	12	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
2⅛	⅞ Diodes Inc	27	19	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅜ Discont Fab	7	1	3¼	3½	3¼	— ⅛
16⅜	11⅞ Diversey .52	8	4	13¾	13¾	13¾	
9⅞	4⅜ Dixilyn Cor		27	5½	5	5	— ⅛
52⅜	25½ Dome Petrl	30	67	33½	32½	33¼	— ⅛
20⅜	16¼ Domtar .40	14	6	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
15½	9¼ DownyS .15e	4	4	9½	9¼	9⅛	— ⅛
4⅜	1⅞ Drew Natl		14	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
23½	20½ DrexU 2.17e		3	22½	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
10	6⅜ Driver Harr	6	5	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
12¼	6½ DrFair .40b	11	1	7	7	72	
15⅞	8½ DurTst .23b	12	29	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
8⅜	2¼ Dynalectn	21	59	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
10¼	4½ Dynell .48t		9	2	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛

E

10½	9⅜ E Systm .80	5	7	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
4¼	2⅛ Eagle Cloth		2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
29⅜	9¾ ErlSchab .32	8	11	10¼	10	10	+ ⅛
5⅞	4½ Earth R .12	17	13	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
28¼	13½ EasonOil .30	16	21	15¼	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
10⅞	4⅜ EbtnAir .47f	5	7	10	9⅞	10	
15							

مكتب من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
rvice Cp	1	6		14	614	5¾	6	—	1/4
rvisco	.30	5		24	7	6¼	6¼	6¼—	3/4
rvo Corp		8		1	4½	4½	4½	4½—	1/4
rvotr	.10r	7		9	9¼	9	9	—	1/4
sL Ind	.45f	6		1	5¾	5¾	5¾		
awin	.27h	8		7	12¼	11¾	11¾—		1/4
eltrR	.85e	5		6	6¼	6¼	6¼		
ndCp	.71f	5		3	9¾	9¼	9¾—		1/4
nandh Oil		28		22	10¼	9¾	10½—		1/4
erwd Med		8		6	14¾	14¼	14¾+		3/4
epwit	.26e	10		1	3¾	3¾	3¾		
glmTr	En	6		12	4¾	4½	4¾+		1/4
hrPac	.12	4		30	9¾	9¼	9¾—		1/4
erracin	Cp	18		10	8¾	8¾	8¾		
gma Inst		6		3	6¾	6¾	6¾—		1/4
gnetCp	.40	8		5	11¾	11¼	11¾		
nplex Ind		7		9	6¼	6¼	6¾+		1/4
ycity Stra		6		12	8¾	8¼	8¼—		1/4
ifiron	.06	23		19	4¼	4¼	4¼		
nder Brdc		7		55	10¾	10¼	10¾+		1/4
rg Paper		11		2	6¾	6¾	6¾		
ondan	.40	5		21	14	13¼	13¾—		3/4
: 5.5pf	1.45			2	20	20	20		
: 4.3pf	1.88			4	14¾	14¾	14¾		
: 4.2pf	1.86			3	14¾	14¼	14¼—		1/4
o Roy	1.20	34		48	62	60½	60¾—		1/2
ratinv	.76a	14		4	37½	37½	37½—		1/2
ecity Rest		6		7	9¼	9¼	9¼—		1/2
ector Ind		9		2	5½	5½	5½+		1/4
ectro	.18b	5		3	4	4	4 —		1/4
edOP	.19f	42		1	4¼	4¼	4¼—		1/4
elzmn Ind		4		12	5¾	5½	5¾+		1/4
encer	.32f	4		17	8	8¾	8	+	1/4
dAllan	.80	5		1	13	13	13	+	1/4
dCoosa	.90	6		7	15¼	15	15½		
dMotA	.42	7		1	10¾	10¾	10¾+		1/4
Shrs	1.63t			6	21½	21¾	21½—		1/4
ange	.20	19		2	17¼	17	17	—	1/4

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
7	4¾	StanlyA	.40t	48	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	1/8
4⅜	3⅛	Stardust	Inc .10		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅞	8	StarSmk	.60	6	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
15⅜	7	StarrHp	.20	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	1/8
9⅜	7⅝	StahaSL	.10h	5	18	9¼	9¼	9¼	
24⅜	11	Statham	Ins	12	10	23¾	23¾	23¾	
12½	9⅝	Steiber	Ind	12	45	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	1/8
1½	⅛	Stellar	Ind		10	⅜	⅜	⅜—	1/8
31⅜	17⅜	Stepa	Ch .28	11	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜—	1/8
2⅜	1	Sterl	Electr		25	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
55⅜	31⅛	Sterl	Extru	9	1	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜+	3/8
5½	3¼	SterlPre	.28t	4	22	3¾	3¾	3¾—	1/8
15⅜	7	Sterndent		6	19	8	7⅞	7⅞	
7⅜	3¾	Stevcokhlf		4	17	3¾	3¾	3¾—	1/8
28½	13¾	StopShop	.90	7	4	15⅜	14⅞	15⅛—	1/8
5½	3⅜	Struth	Wells	31	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
2¼	1	Summit	Org	3	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
7	5	SupFdSv	.20	6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	1/8
12¼	6⅞	Sup	Ind Intl	8	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
17½	9½	Sup	Surg Mf	9	15	9½	9½	9½—	1/8
29½	16¾	Superscop		7	116	22⅜	21⅜	22⅜+	1/8
9	3⅝	Susquhana			7	4	3⅝	3⅝	
3⅜	1	SuttMfg	wt		407	10½	9⅜	9⅜—	1/8
5⅜	3⅜	Symalog		9	4	4	4	4	

T

17½	13¾	Tasty B	.88e	9	7	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜+	1/8
1⅜	1⅛	Tech Sym			27	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3	1⅜	Technl Tape		8	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
19¼	7⅜	Tchnicolor		7	44	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛—	1/8
3½	1⅞	Teghnifrnt			1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
34½	14⅜	Telprompt	.20	765	189	18	18	18	
3⅛	⅝	Telex	Cp wt		96	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜+	1/8
5⅛	2½	Tenne	Corp		16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8	3½	Tennesc	wt		46	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	1/8
2⅜	1	Tenney	Engi		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
6⅝	2⅜	Tensor	Cp .5		2	3⅛	3	3	
25	13½	Teradyn	Inc	31	2	15⅜	15¼	15¾+	1/4
28¾	13½	TesoroPt	wt		16	15	14½	14⅜—	1/2
8	3⅜	Texasint	Co	10	27	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	1/8
7½	3¾	Texstar		5	17	4¼	4	4¼—	1/4
25¼	11	Textron	wt		2	11¾	11¾	11¾+	1/4
5⅜	2½	TFI	Co Inc	7	11	3¼	3	3 —	1/4
7⅞	3⅜	ThorMk	.10r		1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜—	1/8
11⅜	7⅜	Thrftmrt	.05	12	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+	1/8
14¼	4¼	Tidwell	.30	4	7	5¼	5	5	
6⅜	5⅜	TiffanyI	.10r	7	25	6⅛	5¾	6 —	1/8
11⅞	7½	Timpte	Ind	4	12	7⅞	7½	7⅞+	1/8
9¼	3½	Titmus	Opt		7	4	4	4 +	1/8
25⅝	6⅛	Tokheim	.35	6	57	7⅞	7¼	7⅞+	1/8
58	54⅜	ToldEd	pf4.25		2150	55⅝	55⅜	55⅝+	1/8
23⅜	14⅜	TonkaCp	.40	9	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜+	1/8
24⅞	7	TopsoG	.20e	9	38	9½	8¾	9 —	1/8
10	6	TotalPet	NA	21	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+	1/4
20¼	13½	Total	pf.70		18	15⅜	15¼	15½+	1/8
10⅜	6	TranLux	.35	21	21	7⅝	7	7¼—	1/8
1⅜	1⅛	Trnsair	.01e		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26⅜	9¼	TWA	wt		407	10½	9⅜	9⅝—	1/8
9¼	4¾	Treadw	.31t	7	5	5⅜	5½	5⅜—	1/8
9½	5⅜	TriSlMt	.09a	5	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
3	2 7-16	TubosM	.22e	8	1	2 13-16	2 13-16	2 13-16	
9¼	3⅜	Tufco	Corp	6	33	4⅝	4⅜	4½—	1/8
26½	18⅜	Turner C	1a	6	7	18½	18½	18½	
13¼	5¾	TwinFair	In	6	28	6¾	6¼	6½—	1/8
14⅜	5⅞	Tyco	Labs	6	48	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	—1/8

U

2⅜	1⅞	UIP	Corp	8	8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
33½	10¾	UGasLtd	.64	11	3	11½	11¼	11¾	
25¾	13½	UnInvest	.60	6	1	14¼	14½	14½+	1/8
27½	20¾	UnaTr	2.32e	9	14	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜—	3/8
4	2¼	UnAsbes	.07	4	20	2½	2½	2½	
3⅜	1	UnBrand	wt		40	1¼	1	1¼	
12⅜	6	UnDeller	St	4	5	6	6	6	
3	1⅛	Unit	Foods	7	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	1/8

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
6¾	4	UnNat	Corp		5	4½	4½	4½	
1½	7-16	UnNatCp	wt		6	7-16	7-16	7-16—	1-16
1¼	½	Un Nat	wt n		2	11-16	11-16	11-16	
11	9⅞	Un Nat	pf.70		2	10¼	10¼	10¼	—⅛
19⅞	7⅞	UnP Dv	.60a	4	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	
7⅜	4⅞	US Cer	.10e	7	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
19½	7⅜	US Filter		16	471	8¼	8	8 —	1/4
21¾	16⅞	USLaR	1.72e	13	4	17⅛	17½	17¼	
2⅜	1	USLaz	R wt		11	1⅝	1⅛	1⅜+	1/8
3⅜	2	USNat	Rsrc	118	3	2⅜	2¼	2⅜+	1/8
10⅞	4⅜	US	Radium	6	4	5	4¾	5 +	1/8
16⅛	12⅜	USRlty	1.36	15	4	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
29½	15½	Unitek	Corp	12	19	16½	15⅜	15⅝—	3/8
13	8⅛	Univ	Mar Ac		1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜+	1/8
11⅜	5	Univ	Resrcs	30	43	6⅛	5¾	5¾—	1/8
13⅜	7⅛	Univ	Sav .26	5	1	7¼	7¼	7¼—	1/8
8⅜	3½	URS	Systms	7	2	4¼	4⅛	4¼—	1/8
7	4	UVInd	wt		22	4½	4⅜	4⅜—	

V

7¼	3¼	Val DOr	Ind	6	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
20¾	8	Valles	Stk H	9	8	8⅞	8¾	8⅞+	1/8
6½	3⅜	Valley	Mtal	40	12	6⅜	6	6 —	1/8
14⅜	10⅜	Valmac	.48b	4	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜—	1/8
5½	2¾	ValueLin	D		2	3	3	3	
15½	8½	VanDorn	.28	8	20	10	9¾	10 +	1/8
3⅝	2¼	Varo	Inc	9	18	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜—	1/8
23	12½	Vecolins	.24	8	4	13½	13	13 —	1/8
17	7	Venicin	.20b	5	13	8¾	8¾	8¾+	1/8
5¼	1½	Vernitron		8	6	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
5½	1⅜	Vertipl	Inc	10	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
10¾	4	Vessely	Co	17	1	4¾	4¾	4¾—	1/8
34⅞	17	Veteo	Offsh	35	99	21⅞	20½	20¾—	1/8
5⅜	2½	Vlatech	Inc	21	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	1/8
5¼	1½	Viewlex			20	2¼	2¼	2¼+	1/8
14⅜	6⅜	Viking	Genl	1	14	7⅛	6⅞	7 —	1/8
9⅛	4	Vikoa	Inc	36	21	5¼	4¾	4¾—	1/8
17¾	7⅜	Vintage	Ent	4	20	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜—	1/8
8¾	5	VLN	Corp	6	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
7½	4⅝	Vuic	Cp .10	12	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	

W

7⅜	4¼	WabMag	.10	12	24	5½	5⅛	5 —	1/8
17⅜	8½	Wacknit	.28	9	8	8½	8	8⅛—	1/8
5⅛	3⅜	WadlEq	.10e	8	2	3¾	3½	3¾	
13½	11	WagnrEl	.48	6	5	11⅝	11¼	11⅜+	1/8
15⅜	6½	Wainoco	Oil	23	75	8¾	8	8¾	
17⅜	14⅜	WalcoN	.20r	8	3	16⅛	16½	16⅜+	1/8
22⅜	10½	WardCR	Dg	19	24	15	14¾	14⅜—	1/8
8½	3	Wards	.10p	6	10	3⅝	3½	3½—	1/8
14	8⅜	WarC	piC.85		219	4½	4¼	4⅜—	1/8
37	21¾	WasPstB	.40	15	4	22⅞	22¾	22⅞—	1/2
15	13½	WasRlT	1.04	8	3	14½	14⅜	14½	
9	4⅜	Watsco	.05e	9	7	5	4⅞	5 +	1/8
5⅞	4	Waxman	Co	5	1	4	4	4	
6½	3⅜	Weld Tu	Am	16	6	4	4	4	
8	4	Welco	Ent		4	11	4½	4½+	1/8
23⅜	12⅛	WellsNat	Sv	16	12	21	20⅜	20⅜	—3/8
61⅜	58⅞	WTex	pf4.40		240	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	
3⅜	1⅜	Westais	Pfl		16	2⅛	2	2	—
2⅜	1	Westby	Fsh		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
6¾	4	Westn	Decal	18	4 5 1-16		5 1-16	5 1-16	—1-16
20⅜	13⅜	Westn	Finl	5	13	15½	14⅜	14⅝—	1/8
5½	1⅜	WstPac	I wt		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	1/8
15¼	5¼	Westran	Ind	9	3	7	7	7 —	1/8
11¼	6¼	Whitaker	.34	5	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
4⅞	2⅜	Whitehal	Cp	6	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
19⅜	16½	Whiting	1.20	9	4	17⅜	17½	17⅜—	1/8
2¾	¾	WhitHskr	wt		257	1⅛	1	1 —	1/8
2½	1¾	Wichita	Ind		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	1/8
4⅝	2⅝	Wilcox	Glbb	6	7	3½	3¼	3¼	
16⅜	8½	Wmhous	.20	6	16	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	1/8
5¼	4	WilshrO	.20f	17	43	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
12⅜	8	Wilson	.20e	7	7	8¾	8⅝	8¾—	1/8
5⅞	3⅜	WilsnBr	.30	6	9	4	4	4	
4½	2⅞	WilsnPh	.12	17	3	3	3	3 +	1/8
10¾	7¼	Winkimn	.40	5	1	7¾	7½	7¾+	1/8
7⅞	3½	Winmax	Mil	6	2	4	4	4 —	1/8
16	4¾	WolfHB	.24	4	23	4⅞	4¾	4¾	—1/8
9⅜	6⅛	Wolv	Ind .32	7	2	6⅛	6	6⅛+	1/8
13	6⅞	Woodmoor		5	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	1/8
12⅞	6¼	Worces	Cont	6	3	6¾	6¾	6¾—	1/8
12⅝	9	Work	Wr .60	5	8	9½	9⅜	9½+	1/8
16⅝	7⅜	Wrather	Cp	65	9	8⅝	8½	8½	
1⅜	13-16	Wright	Har		16	1⅛	1 3-16	1⅛	
10¼	3½	WTC	Air .10	9	26	4⅜	4	4 —	1/8
40¾	13	WUI	In .10e	7	25	14¾	14	14 +	1/8

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
4⅝	2⅝	Wyle	Labs	9	8	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	1/8
29⅞	9¾	Wynn	Oil	6	1	11¾	11¾	11¾—	1/8
14⅛	11⅛	WynnBan	.40	9	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	1/4
3⅝	3⅛	Wyomising		25	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	

Y

17⅜	12⅝	Yales	Ind	11	33	14¼	13¾	13¾—	1/8

Z

4⅜	3½	Zero	Mfg	13	10	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	1/8
8½	3¾	ZimHom	.24	12	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	1/8

s—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular re identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash vawue on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Eurodollars

June 14, 1973

	Bid	Ask	Change Bid
....	8 1/8	8 2/8	—
....	8 5/8	8 3/4	+7/16
....	8 3/4	8 7/8	+3/16
....	8 3/4	8 7/8	—1/16
....	8 3/4	8 7/8	—1/16

European Gold Markets

June 14, 1973

	Op.	Cl.	N.C.
Lohron	116.09	117.75	+2.35
Zurich	115.75	117.75	+2.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	115.98	116.77	+1.85

U.S. dollars per ounce.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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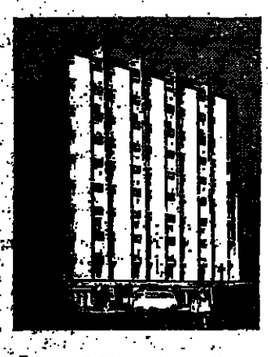
June 14, 1973

Last value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the —daily: (w)—weekly: (r)—regularly: (f)—irregularly.

Ser Fund	$8.88
pres Int'l Fd	$8.80
a Fund	$9.08
a Equity	Can.$5.22
Tempus) ita.pr	SF92.55
Fund S.A.	$89.90
Fund	$31.92
orporation	DM12.36
e Invest.	$42.12
Trust S.A.	$11.27
Fn Selection Fd.	$7.80
ius & Co.:	
rbond	SF957.76
ber	SF821.00
ber	SF712.00
kbar	SF965.90
TRUST FRONTIER:	
Growth Fund	$5.81
Japan Fund	$13.51
Trust S.A.	$10.90
Income Fund	$9.75
& Wall. Fd. Int'l.	$51.23
Invest.	$19.56
nd & Constr.	$18.37
ios & Energy Fd.	Can.$14.45
ccur. Growth Fd.	Can $5.35
INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
ital Int'l	$14.32
ital Italia S.A.	$11.73
l Rentinvest	LF893
co N.V. "C" Sh	$132.45
and Offshore Fed	$805.45
rt.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$2.74
rt.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$11.36
rt. Bond Fd.N.V.	$9.30
T. Sec. N.V.	$886.69
SUISSE:	
t. Fonds-Bonds	SF93.50
Fonds-Int'l	SF94.25
SUISSE:	
ANK CORP.:	
ropa-Valor	SF165.50
ervalor	SF97.50
ssvalor New Ser.	SF281.00
y Fund S.A.	$5.15
	$57.43
Invest. Fund	$10.32
Multifund	$10.97
Int'l Fund	Yen 9,357
S GROUP:	
erius Fund Int'l	$11.17
Interci.Inv.Fd.	$11.25
Offsh. Com. Sh.	$8.73
Offsh.Deb.Fram.	—
tion	$52.83
nave Fd of Canada	$5.82
F:	
delity Equities	$13.02
delity Int'l Fund	$20.32
delity Pacific Fd.	$23.63
ith	BF1,171
on Union	$10.80
Fund	$13.01
VESTORS:	
erican Trust	$4.18
'l Min.& Petr.Fd.	$9.22
stl.Ld.& Prop.Fd.	Bah.$11.67
Nat'l City Fund	$24.22
Security Cap. Fd.	$83.52
g Fund S.A.	$67.78
g Japan Fund	$34.61
Cs Issue Fr.	SF2,536
ia Selection Fd.	SF100.82
alia	$12.91
AUSTRALIA GROUP:	
of Austral.($US)	$2.73
Austral.Sterling	Aus.$2.70
p. Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.21
— — Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$8.56
of Nations	$8.61
Australia Fd.	Aus.$10.13
MUDA) LIMITED:	
ry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	Berm.$24.25
Dollar Fund	Berm.$6.57
ian Gr.Fu.Int'l	$2.24
o Overseas Fd.	$6.98
mann Holdg. NV	$4.51
d Investors	$10.453
r./Hobet	$29.99
ND	$12.58
W	$23.84
x	SF384.25
und S.A.	$12.80
alia	Lire 10,234
arket Fund	$107.22
ncome Fund	$21.41
rivilege Ltd.	£4.62
Atlantiques	Can.$48.44
tuna Int'l Fd S.A.	$11.51
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$11.35
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$18.76
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$53.93
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$15.71
(i) Jardine Japan Fund	¥56.80
(r) Jardine Selection NV	$22.86
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,856
(w) Keyfund	$8.19
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int'l	$10.89
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F	$20.85
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold	$19.33
LLOYDS & SOLSA-TYNDALL:	
††(r) L&S-T 3-way Fd.Ltd	$1.00
††(r) L&S-T Multi-wayFd.	SF900
††(r) L&S-T Income Fund	SF800
(w) Luxfund	$22.50
(r) Marlex Fund	$8.39
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$12.72
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$4.02
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$4.87
(w) N.A.M.F.	$53.58
(w) Nippon Fund	$26.61
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.80
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$11.92
(r) Olympic Cap. Fed. Inc.	$3.26
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fund	$29.72
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$8.05
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,859
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,976
(d) Rentinvest	LF963
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$8.06
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$12.82
— (d) Global Fund	$7.14
(w) Samurai Portfolio	$73.80
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.	$5.57
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.65
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$8.62
— (d) Share Realty	$12.68
— (w) Shareholders Excal	$6.56
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$5.87
— (d) Harbor Fund	$7.46
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$9.92
— (d) Crossbow Fund	$79.96
— (d) I.T.F.	$9.81
(w) SMC 1	D$997.70
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sy. R. Est	SF1,442.50
— (r) Securswiss	SF1,208.00
(w) Stanhope Trainat. Fd.	$12.12
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd.	$129.36
(w) Star Fund	$9.05
(r) Stez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$11.10
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF472.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF97.00
— (d) Universal Fund	SF112.43
(r) Talent Global Fund	$13.44
(w) Tokyo Cap.Holdings NV.	$40.26
(w) Tokyo Valor	$16.28
(w) Transpacific Fund	$18.99
TYNDALL GROUP:	
+ (r) Overseas Fund	$1.62
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	$1.94
+ (r) Overseas (Stg) Ltd.	$13.80
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	$15.50
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF62.50
— (d) Bond Invest	SF90.50
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF97.75
— (d) Eurit Europ. Sh.	SF158.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF123.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF94.50
— (d) Pacific-Invest	SF107.50
— (d) Remsian-Invest	SF459.00
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.	SF377.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est.	SF170.00
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM18.56
— (d) Europafonds	DM39.84
— (d) Unifonds	DM23.22
— (d) Unirenta	DM29.43
— (d) Unispecial I	DM51.22
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$2.82
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$16.14
(w) Universal Sav. Equity	Can.$7.56
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$5.91
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,471.84
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.	$5,849.78
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$837.51
(w) Worldwide Securities	$38.99
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,599.75
(w) Zodiac Common Fund	$6.71
(w) Zodiac Fund	$5.27

DM — Deutsche Mark: * — Ex-dividend: † — New: NA — Not available: BF — Belgian francs: LF — Luxembourg francs: SF — Swiss francs: + — Offer price: a — asked.

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE



Preliminary Notice to Principals Only.

The London Consultants Hospital

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FREEHOLD SITE for SALE by TENDER

This Freehold site enjoys full planning permission for the erection of a Luxury Private Hospital, 10 storeys above ground level and three below. The building would contain 135 Private wards each with bath, 3 Operating Theatres, Pathological Dept. X-ray Dept. Intensive Care and Cardiac units together with all the ancillary and service needs.

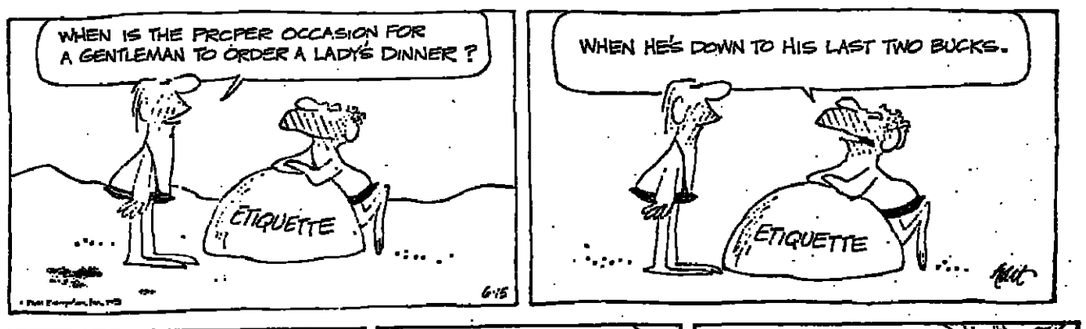
For copies of the tender document (in preparation) plans etc, please apply to the Secretary:-

Laravale Limited.
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PEANUTS



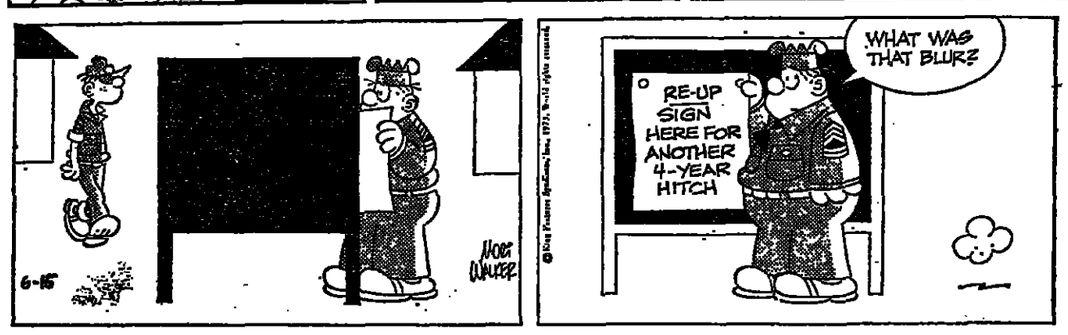
B.C.



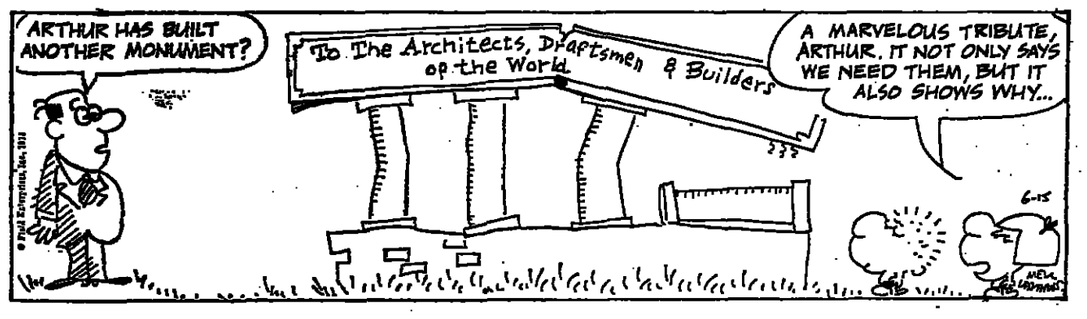
L'IL ABNER



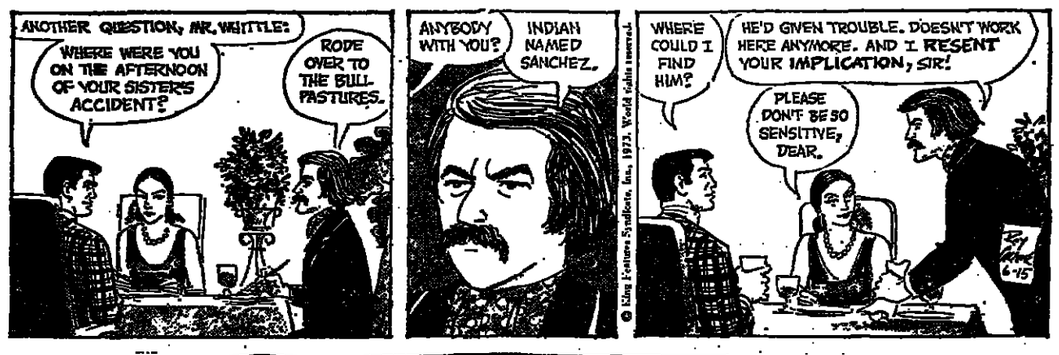
BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal from a world bridge championship match between the Aces and the United States, Bobby Goldman of the Aces demonstrated the advantages of immediate preemption in a favorable vulnerability situation.

With the West hand, he opened with three spades and bought the contract, going down two tricks and paying a modest penalty of 100 points. South might well have reopened the bidding with a take-out double, but if he had done so the result would no doubt have been a contract of four hearts by North, falling in the face of the bad heart split.

In the replay, B. Jay Becker, West for the United States, passed originally and then emerged with a two no-trump bid when his opponents had bid both red suits. This maneuver showed length in the unbid black suits, and might have resulted in a profitable save in four spades or five clubs against a vulnerable game.

As it was, East was not interested in a sacrifice, and Bob Wolff for the Aces, sitting South, had a valuable clue to the winning line of play. After an opening club lead, he won the king with the ace, crossed to the diamond king in dummy, and took a winning finesse against East's diamond queen. This was the indicated play, since West's bidding had shown great length in the black suits and therefore shortness in the red suits. By playing the heart ace, the declarer was able to satisfy himself that West was not void in hearts. If there had been a void, a different approach to diamonds might have been called for.

From this point, it was an easy matter to develop the ninth trick in hearts, scoring 600 points, for a gain to the Aces of 11 international match points.

Notice that same play in diamonds would have permitted South to make five diamonds if he had reached that somewhat less satisfactory contract.

NORTH
♠ J 10 9
♡ A Q J 4
◇ K 10 9 6 5
♣ 5

WEST
♠ K 8 7 5 4 2
♡ 6
◇ 2
♣ Q 10 7 4 3

EAST
♠ Q 6
♡ K 10 9 8 7
◇ Q 4 3
♣ K 8 2

SOUTH
♠ A 3
♡ 5 3 2
◇ A J 8 7
♣ A J 9 6

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

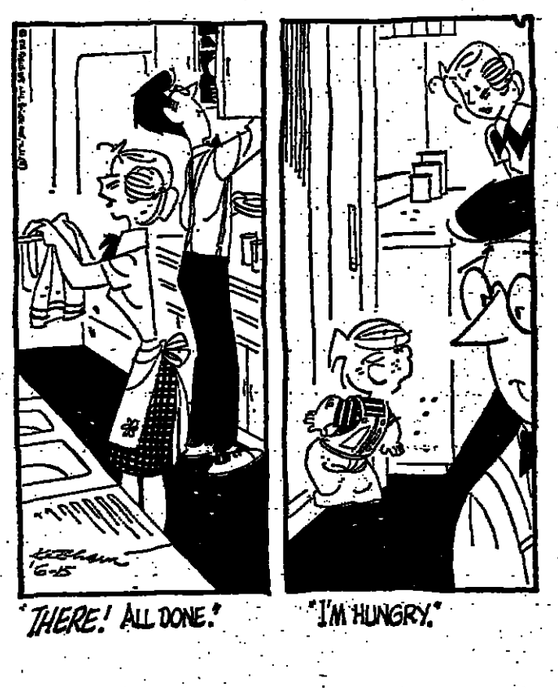
West	North	East	South
Pass	1 ♡	Pass	2 ◇
2 N.T.	3 ◇	Pass	3 N.T.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the club four.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	A	L	M	■	M	A	C	A	S	■	R	A	R	E	
O	M	O	O	■	U	N	I	N	T	E	N	D	E	D	
E	B	O	N	■	D	A	N	G	E	R	S	I	G	N	
D	U	K	E	S	■	T	E	L	E	G	■	P	T	A	
■	■	L	E	Y	T	E	■	M	E	L	O	S	■	■	
F	A	D	■	O	L	G	A	■	■	S	P	I	C	A	
O	T	I	■	N	E	A	T	E	R	■	E	C	O	N	
C	O	N	T	E	M	P	O	R	A	N	E	O	U	S	
A	R	T	E	■	I	S	■	G	O	N	E	■	N	R	A
L	I	O	N	S	■	■	R	O	U	T	■	O	T	E	
■	■	■	S	E	L	M	A	■	P	O	R	C	H	■	
P	U	B	■	G	O	O	P	S	■	P	A	L	O	S	
O	N	E	A	N	O	T	H	E	R	■	G	A	U	L	
M	A	L	C	O	N	T	E	N	T	■	E	S	S	A	
P	U	T	T	■	S	O	R	T	S	■	S	T	E	P	

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TILIM

YUMMG

DEGUBB

PARTIE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A "_____"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AFIRE FLAKE TOWARD BENUMB

Answer: *This kind of craft helps one to save* — A LIFEBOAT

BOOKS

THE LIFE TO COME AND OTHER STORIES

By E.M. Forster. Norton. 240 pp. $7.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

EDITH SITWELL, in her "English Eccentrics," tells a grisly story of the disinterment, after 116 years, of the coffin of John Milton. The poet was buried in the parish church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, and, according to tradition, his body lay in the chancel, under the clerk's desk. In 1790, a number of people in the neighborhood decided, for the poet's glory and their own, to erect a monument to his memory, but since there was some doubt about the coffin's actual location, they decided to dig it up. Their ostensible motive was that they wished to make sure the monument was not misplaced.

Once the coffin was unearthed and identified to the satisfaction of those present—whose number included a publican and a pawnbroker—curiosity got the better of them and they proceeded to open it to view the corpse, "the organ voice of England." But tampering with the remains of a writer is a dubious business, and soon the poet's admirers were pulling out his teeth and hair for souvenirs. His ribs suffered the same fate, after being loosened by blows from his thigh bone. During all this time, though the evidence seemed fairly conclusive, several surgeons and a grave digger were called in to give "expert opinion" as to whether the remains were those of Milton or a Miss Smith of the neighborhood who was also buried in the church.

I mention the case of Milton because I'm afraid that something of the same sort is happening to E.M. Forster. "Maurice," his homosexual novel that had been suppressed since 1914 and finally published in 1971, was not so bad. It was a fully realized novel, recognizably the work of E.M. Forster—but these stories in "The Life to Come" seem more like a desecration of his grave. One wishes, against the evidence, that they were the remains of a "Miss Smith."

The 14 stories in the book were written between 1903 and 1957, or later. Only two were published before, in obscure magazines. Four were unpublished because of the author's "diffidence" and eight because of their homosexual themes. The quality of the stories is such that I suspect that Forster's "diffidence" was a well-founded doubt concerning their worth. The homosexual stories seem to me to belong in a literary limbo, for since the author did not expect to publish them, it is likely that he did not take equal pains with them. They may well have been written as private jokes or intimate entertainments for a small circle of friends.

Whether a famous writer should be allowed to lie secure in his grave is a complicated question. Publishing works that are well below his general level—pulling out his teeth and hair in effect—is certainly a peculiar monument to his memory. On the other hand, there are those who delight in any or all evidences of the humanity of the great. For my part, I can only say that I enjoyed the Forster I knew and I don't enjoy these "remains." His homosexuality has nothing to do with it as a moral issue, but it does seem relevant as a one.

After so many years pressing his true feelings Forster sometimes sounds were getting his revenge stories. The effect is ra a trim man taking off we never knew he wore. sort of naïve glee—Forste about rather indiscrimin his homosexuality all t —the stories chuck us u chin and make very litt of a literary sort. The shows the tendency of of a minority to ascribe t ticular condition to anyt everybody. In story aft we are treated to the a prise "twist."

Forster was nothing sober writer—in fact, his was an important aspec appeal—but when he i homosexual vein, he be very clumsy fantasist. I he could not recognize sexual tastes in an act text, as if he had to get before he could disinhi self. As an example o would cite "The Classica easily the worst story in

A curator in a museum is frightened nude statue in the classi undergoes an "obscene that bursts its fig leaf. A er changes are forestalle curator's making the sig cross, which freezes th to stone again. The cur home, only to learn that ball-player son has gone him and they have mis other on the way. The Forster piled one imp on another, has taken t tor's duplicate keys, and it to you to imagine wh doing when his father r to the museum. I ar whatever your proclivitie erary experience—that finish the story better author did.

The title piece of the perhaps the least unsa A young scholar retur country house where h as a boy to finish a lear which will secure him demic appointment. His mate, now game keeper property, picks him up at tion and manages "acci to lose his trunk of b papers in the river at tom of a gorge—thereb them to become playmat "The Other Boat" has s moments, between an Iv and the British Army of is his lover, but it is by a bathetic ending.

The Forster who dealt fully in manners, morals traditions that tried me is reduced in "The Life to slitting throats, to providential thunderbolts walking mirror writers comedies of errors. "Mau have been defensible, book is a mistake. Th Yeats said, every write is a "rag and bone sho lieve it is time we sealed coffin and left his re moulder in decent privac

Mr. Broyard is a book for The New York Tim

CROSSWORD

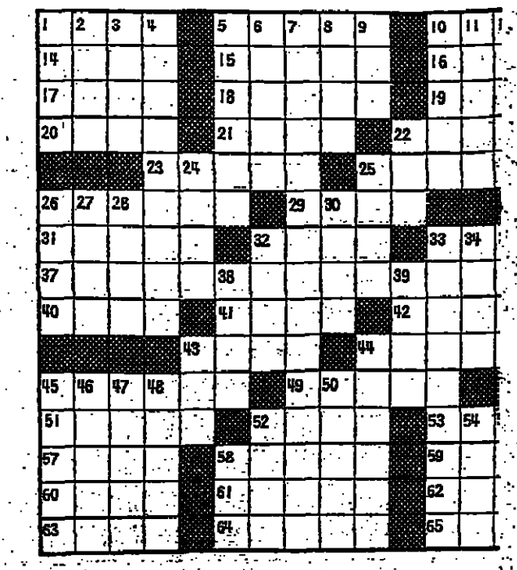
By Wi

ACROSS

1 Cavil
5 Western park
10 Aftereffect
14 Man's nickname
15 Plant louse
16 Arena animal
17 Stingy
18 Prophets
19 Athletes in blue
20 She, in France
21 Gaelic
22 Effect's partner
23 Dull sound
25 Texas V.I.P.'s
26 Petty despot
29 Early Irish noble
31 Asian sheep
32 About
33 Coon's, dog's, etc.
37 Colorado
40 Shrew of stage
41 Otherwise, in Scotland
42 Perfume
43 Use a cat
44 Spectator name
45 More costly
49 —— Peak
51 "Lead me to the ——, Walter"
52 Old African coin
53 Hamlet words
57 Vivid display
58 In any way
59 Rainbow
60 Old slave
61 Did garden work
62 Muses' number
63 Gest
64 Aides: Abbr.
65 Scot

DOWN

1 Befell
2 Genesis name
3 Teheran coin
4 Go through
5 Abate
6 —— whale
7 Colorado sight
8 Native sod of G.B.S.
9 Campus org.
10 Do second-story work
11 Poet Padraic
12 Rebel
13 German t
22 French c
24 Nathan
25 Russian c
26 Use a str
27 Zone
28 Color a p
30 Dies ——
32 —— of C
33 Certifyin
34 Golden o garden
35 Common
36 Parched
38 Kind of p
39 Cloy
43 Sea god
44 Old Nors
45 Braved
46 Girl's nai
47 In harmo
48 Scolded
50 Cay
52 Chapters school or
54 Suffixes places
55 Plant shc
56 Donkey:
58 Constell



هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Decision Today

...ic Takes Appeal British Courts

... June 14 (AP).— ...banned Yugoslav ten... today asked British ...eclare him eligible for ...

...direct challenge to the ...of the International ...is Federation, which ...ded Pilic because he play for Yugoslavia in ...Cup.

...rt decision, expected ...will affect the whole ...e world's greatest ten... event, due to start June ...iges' ruling will decide ...most 100 of the world's top players will compete or boycott it in sympathy with Pilic.

The Association of Tennis Professionals said 64 of its 97 members so far have signed a petition pledging not to play at Wimbledon if Pilic is banned. They include Stan Smith, the reigning Wimbledon champion, and the whole United States Davis Cup squad.

Pilic is seeking an injunction against the chairman and secretary of the ILTF and the chairman and secretary of the All-England Club, which runs Wimbledon.

The All-England Club has said it supports the ILTF, which confirmed the suspension after a three-day hearing in Paris at which Pilic and officials of the Yugoslav Tennis Association testified.

Herman David, chairman of the All-England Club, said he will resign if the ILTF gives way to the ATP's demands and reinstates Pilic.

John Robins, Pilic's attorney, was asked at a news conference what will happen if the injunction is granted.

He replied: "It is always open to the other side to appeal."

Nobody was prepared to say how Pilic can be found a place in the Wimbledon draw if his legal action succeeds. The All-England Club has issued its final list of 112 accepted entries, with 16 vacant places for winners in the qualifying tournament. Pilic was not included.

The draw is scheduled for next Wednesday.

Jack Kramer, executive director of the ATP, put his own professional interests at stake in support of Pilic. Kramer said he will ask the British Broadcasting Corporation to release him from his contract as a television commentator at Wimbledon if Pilic does not play.



Nikki Pilic

...to a new court.

Pilic Ban

BELGRADE, June 14 (AP).— The Yugoslav Tennis Federation yesterday announced that Nikki Pilic has been banned for life from the Yugoslav national tennis team.

The decision was taken "because of his incorrect attitude towards the national team and disavowal of the Tennis Federation of Yugoslavia."

Connors Gains

NOTTINGHAM, England, June 14 (AP).—Jimmy Connors and Chris Evert, two of America's brightest young hopes for Wimbledon, reached the semifinals of the John Player tennis tournament today.

Connors, 20-year-old left-hander from Belleville, Ill., crushed Stephen Warboys, one of Britain's top-rated youngsters, 6-4, 6-2. Miss Evert, 18, from Fort Lauderdale, Fla., downed Britain's Glynis Coles, 6-2, 6-1 in the women's quarterfinals.

Tom Gorman, Davis Cup star from Seattle, overcame British left-hander Mark Cox, 6-4, 6-3, and Erik Van Dillen, of San Mateo, Calif., beat his U.S. Davis Cup teammate Dick Stockton, of Port Washington, N.Y., 6-3, 9-8.

Orantes Bows

HAMBURG, June 14 (AP).— Defending titlist Manuel Orantes of Spain joined other top seeds on the sidelines of the German tennis championships when he lost today to Harald Elschenbroich of West Germany.

Elschenbroich beat fourth-seeded Orantes, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4, an upset that followed earlier defeats of top-seeded John Newcombe of Australia and second-seeded Cliff Richey of the United States.

Martin Mulligan of Italy also reached the round of eight by beating Petricio Cornejo of Chile, 7-5, 7-5, 6-3. Juergen Fassbender of West Germany advanced on the strength of a 6-7, 6-2, 2-6, 6-1, 6-4, victory over Phil Dent of Australia.

...is Tour Together Seniors

Parton Keese

...ORK, June 14 (NYT). ...ged tennis is going on ...by the recent victory ...-old Bobby Riggs over ...Court before an esti...al of 60 million tele...wers, a grand masters ...players over 45, with ...prize money, was an...here yesterday.

"...Bumis, captain of the ...p team (the Davis Cup ...s), said the tour would ...20 in Milwaukee and ...otal of 10 cities in the ...ates and Europe.

"grand masters" were Bumis, who will serve as ...ector: Tom Brown, Clark, Jaroslav Drobny, ...itch, Gardnar Mulloy, *Pancho Gonzalez, Frank Parker,* ...Pancho Segura, Vic ...ugh Stewart and Billy ...

...ght will compete in the ...tournaments, Bunis ...

...asons were announced four sites were listed— ..., Richmond, Va., Ra...ifh., where the Riggs...ch was held, and Louis...consensus at the meet...at "the time was ripe" ...public was ready" for ...his tournaments. ...thinking man's game," ... "Senior players have ...sate for their lack of ...science and strategy. ...and-mouse affair. Mid...layers can relate far ...these men than to the ...ng greyhounds like ...e and Laver."

...ay have to be a pen...urial fund," said Tal...

...licensed physician at ...h," said Mulloy. ...u tried getting a fu...e as sponsor?" asked ...

...Islanders Marshall Rangers

...IAL, June 14 (UPI).— ...hall, defenseman for ...ork Rangers, has been ...y the New York Is...the first pick in the ...ockey League's annual ...draft.

...lo defenseman, Ray ...s picked by the Cal...den Seals, who had ...ce.

...yer in the draft car...e tag of $40,000, and ...hose in reverse order ...dsh last year. Goalies ...t and no team could ...than one player after ...protected list of 18 ...

...d player selected was ...ta defenseman, Doug ...o went to the Atlanta ...Minnesota then picked ...a's defenseman, Bill ...o was dropped from ...ed list when Mohns ...

...s, a Boston defense...he next to go, moving ...sburgh Penguins. He ...ed by the Chicago ...s' center, Lou Angotti, ...afted by the St. Louis ...

Get Coach

...IAL, June 14 (AP).— ...ary, 38, has signed a ...ntract to coach the Canucks, the National ...ague club announced ... McCreary leaves the ...ganization after work...he Blues as a player, ...d an assistant to the ...ice-president.

Bo Belinsky: Live Fast, Then Write a Book

Former Pitcher Tells of 'Wooing'

By John Hall

LOS ANGELES, June 14.—It was the night of May 5, 1962, that a 25-year-old rookie southpaw—nicknamed Bo for Bobo Olson, the glass-jawed middleweight champion, by his Trenton, N.J., pool shark cronies—pitched his no-hitter at Dodger Stadium.

It was the moment supreme. He bumped off Baltimore, 6-0, and tossed his Angel halo into that special little corner just off the main room at Cooperstown.

It lifted his early season won-lost record to a dizzy 4-0. It made him an instant celebrity, the buttered toast of tinsel town. It was beautiful. He was beautiful. It was the worst thing that ever happened to him.

He fanned 11 in his next start against the White Sox and clubbed to 5-0. The late Walter Winchell waited at his side for a crumb. Mamie and Ann and Tina were on the phone. The lights never turned off. He finished that magic marvel of a season at 10-11.

Nine years, six major league clubs, several engagements, one broken marriage and a hundred fines, fractured curfews, suspensions and deportations to the minors later, he'd managed just 18 more major league victories—an average of two a rocky, roaming season.

About 16 months ago, down on his luck, busted, in debt, sponging off a friend with a pad in the Hollywood hills, he said: "I don't feel sorry for myself. I knew sooner or later I'd have to pay the piper. You can't beat the piper. I never thought I could.

"But I'll tell you who I do feel sorry for . . . all those guys who never heard the music. . . .

"I hate it, sometimes, this way I am. But who chooses to be what he is? It's in the stars. I would like to be devoted to someone or thing. I just never found the thing.

"No matter where I've been or who I've been with, I've always been just a guest . . . I'm like camouflage. I blend in anywhere—but not for long."

It was suggested he do his life story. "Yeah," he said. "I have just the title. We'll call it 'A funny thing happened on the way to a career.'"

Well, old Bo is back in town, and Robert (Bo) Belinsky has done his life story—only its called "Bo: Pitching and Wooing" and it's modestly billed as the "sexiest sports book ever."

And it was a little bit like old times last Monday—cameras clicking, television cables on the floor, pencils poised—when the publishers (Dial Press) staged a press conference at the Biltmore Hotel in honor of Bo and his author, Maury Allen, a New York sportswriter.

Naturally, Bo was late for his own show. But not much—just 21 minutes, hardly pressing his old course records. Naturally actress Mamie Van Doren, a maturing splendor, braless in a white knit sweater, followed him breathlessly into the room—10 minutes later.

They embraced grandly for the cameras. "Well, back to the little league dialogue," said Bo expertly after the proper pause, twirling the bushy new moustache he now supports along with his older vices.

The book: "The night before I pitched my first major league game I guess I got to bed about 4 or 5 in the morning. I got my six hours sleep. That's about all I ever needed. Sex always helped to relax me. Nobody ever died from it, you know."

The book: "There's no problem meeting girls in baseball. They come to your room and knock on the door or they introduce themselves in the lobby of a hotel as friends of friends or they just walk up to you in a restaurant and drop their phone numbers and walk away."

He's still a master at pitching the woo—on the mound, in the pressroom or elsewhere. Pal or gal, he has the knack. Whatever he may or may not have wasted, it always has been impossible for most to dislike him or get angry with him when he's out to charm. That's another of his problems.

The book: Jo Collins Belinsky, Bo's Playboy bunny ex-bride: "Most ballplayers, even if they make a lot of money, are cheap. They are always worried about the whole thing ending. So they save and invest instead of living. That's not our style. They like to keep the wives home with the kids, give them a mink, buy them a dishwasher and swing on the road. They're all like that."

Bo finally took a chair at the table behind the mikes and the game began. "This is no 'Ball Four' shot," he said. "It's spicy, okay, but I'm not exposing other guys. Only me. I didn't intend to hurt others."

"How do you feel at 36? are you slowing down in any way you can mention?" he was asked.

Mamie interrupted. "I can't answer that," she beamed.

"How do you feel when you get up in the morning?"

"Great."

"And how do you feel when you get up in the afternoon?"

It's likely Bo Belinsky was never as good a pitcher as his no-hitter and first five games of 1962 suggested. But it's also true that he was a much more genuine talent than has since been said. Many mourn the waste.

Not Bo. He smiles. He at least had his few minutes in the sun. He admits he couldn't have been any different if he tried.

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Los Angeles Times.

A NEW PITCH—Bo Belinsky holds his new book, "Bo: Pitching and Wooing," at a press conference while his good friend, actress Mamie Van Doren, looks on.

Cards' Wise Loses No-Hit Bid on Single in 9th Inning

NEW YORK, June 14 (NYT). —For eight innings, the Cincinnati Red hitters swung in futility at the right-handed tosses of Rick Wise of the St. Louis Cardinals.

Then, with one out in the ninth, Joe Morgan slapped a clean single to center field, breaking up Wise's bid for the second no-hit game of his eight-year major-league career. The Cardinals won the game, 8-0.

Wise, 27, had thrown a no-hitter against Cincinnati, beating the Reds, 4-0, on June 23, 1971, while pitching for the Phillies. He was traded to the Cardinals for Steve Carlton before the 1972 season began.

Until Morgan's single, the closest the Reds had come to a hit was Pete Rose's long drive to left-center in the third that Jim Dwyer caught at the wall. Tim McCarver, at first base, made a sparkling backhand stop of a hard grounder by Dan Driessen in the fifth.

The Cards backed Wise with 11 hits, including a grand-slam homer by Luis Melendez off Jack Billingham in a seven-run third.

Wise, posting his eighth victory against three defeats, struck out four, walked three and retired 14 consecutive batters at one stretch.

His only jam came in the seventh when he walked Morgan, leading off the inning, and then walked Tony Perez two outs later. But he retired Driessen, the rookie third baseman, on a fly to left.

Phils 16, Dodgers 3

At Philadelphia, the Phillies scored six runs in each of the first two innings and routed Los Angeles, 16-3. Ken Brett pitched a five-hitter and was backed by a 12-hit assault. The Phils sent nine men to the plate and scored six times in the first on triples by Willie Montanez and Bob Boone and a two-run homer by Mike Anderson, all off Tommy John. The Phillies batted around again in the second, with Del Unser's bases-loaded triple the biggest blow.

Expos 3, Padres 2

Mike Jorgensen rapped a three-run homer and Montreal pulled off the third triple play in its five-year history as it edged San Diego, 3-2, at home for its fifth straight triumph. Jerry Morales hit into the triple play in the seventh with the bases full. His grounder went to Tim Foli at shortstop, who tossed to Ron Hunt at second, and Hunt threw to first for the second out. Dwain Anderson scored on the double play, but Jorgensen fired home to nail Gene Locklear, attempting to score from second base.

Astros 6, Cubs 1

Don Wilson and Jim Ray combined to pitch a six-hitter and Cesar Cedeno slammed a two-run homer (No. 3) in the third to lead the Astros to a 6-1 victory over the Chicago Cubs. In Houston Jim Wynn had two doubles to drive in one run. Bob Watson got two run-scoring singles.

Braves 18, Pirates 2

Darrell Evans hit a fourth-inning grand-slam homer, leading Atlanta to an 18-3 home rout of Pittsburgh. Evans, whose only out in 17 straight appearances was a sacrifice fly, wiped out a 3-2 Pirate lead with his 14th homer. In his last 17 times at bat, Evans has collected 11 walks, two homers and four singles.

Mets 3, Giants 1

With Tom Seaver pitching and a rookie named Ron Hodges catching in his big league debut, the New York Mets mustered enough healthy hands to defeat San Francisco, 3-1, at home. It was the first time in almost a month that the Mets had won two straight. And it was the first time in exactly a month that they had captured a series.

Royals 2, Orioles 0

Lou Piniella doubled across both runs with two outs in the eighth as Kansas City won in Baltimore, 2-0. Dick Drago went the route for the sixth time and posted his first shutout of the campaign, scattering eight hits. It was the ninth time this season the Orioles had been blanked.

White Sox 10, Tigers 2

The Chicago White Sox routed the Tigers, 10-2, in Detroit on homers by John Jeter, Carlos May, Bill Melton and Rick Reichardt, part of a 13-hit attack that helped Stan Bahnsen to his seventh triumph. Dick Allen got three hits and drove in one run as Mickey Lolich's four-game winning streak was ended.

Brewers 4, Twins 3

John Briggs hit a two-run homer in the eighth inning to give Milwaukee a 4-3 victory in Minnesota. The triumph was Milwaukee's sixth straight and the 11th in its last 12 games. Jim Colborn scattered eight hits to post his eighth victory in 10 decisions.

Angels 7, Red Sox 5

Frank Robinson doubled home two runs during a four-run second inning and California held on to score a 7-5 home victory over Boston, snapping a four-game losing streak. Robinson moved into the 36th spot, ahead of Zack Wheat, on the career double list with his 476th and 477th two-bagger.

Yanks 8, A's 3

Ken Holtzman, who drove the New York Yankees into easy submission with his near perfect pitching the last time he faced them, was the vehicle they used to ride into first place last night. Battering Holtzman for 11 of their season-high 18 hits in less than five innings, the most hits the 11-game winner has allowed this year, the Yankees whipped the Oakland A's, 8-3, and reclaimed the Eastern Division's top spot from Detroit.

Holtzman, who didn't allow a Yankee base runner on May 31 until the seventh inning, was long gone by the time the Yankees erupted for five unearned runs against Rollie Fingers in the ninth.

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE
(Based on 100 at-bats.)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Maddox, S.F.	50	182	23	66	.344
Mota, L.A.	39	135	17	46	.341
Bonds, S.F.	64	262	53	87	.332
Goodson, S.F.	53	198	18	65	.332
Lopes, L.A.	50	175	28	58	.331
Torre, St. L.	49	172	25	57	.331
Unser, Phil.	36	120	19	32	.326
Watson, Houston	62	222	38	72	.324
Fairly, Mont.	46	137	21	44	.321

RUNS BATTED IN—Bench, Cin., 49; Ferguson, L.A., 48; Stargell, Pgh., 43; Bonds, S.F., 43; A. Oliver, Pgh., 40.

HITS—Bonds, S.F., 86; Fuentes, S.F., 78; W. Davis, L.A., 74; Watson, Hou., 73; Rose, Cinn., 71; Buckner, L.A., 71.

DOUBLES—Simmons, St. L., 15; Bonds, S.F., 15; Cardenal, Chi., 14; Staub, N.Y., 14; Tovar, Phil., 14; Ferguson, L.A., 14; W. Crawford, L.A., 14.

TRIPLES—Metzger, Houston, 5; Sanguillen, Pgh., 7; W. Davis, L.A., 5; Maddox, S.F., 5; Matthews, S.F., 5.

HOME RUNS—Stargell, Pgh., 17; H. Aaron, Atlanta, 16; Bonds, S.F., 15; Monday, Chi., 14; Evans, Atlanta, 14.

STOLEN BASES—Morgan, Cin., 27; Bonds, S.F., 21; Cedeno, Houston, 20; Lopes, L.A., 18; Garr, Atlanta, 15; R. Hernandez, S.D., 15.

PITCHING (6 decisions)—Bryant, S.F., 10-3, .769, 2.17; P. Niekro, Atl., 6-2, .750, 2.55; Wise, St. L., 8-3, .727, 2.92; Billingham, Cin., 6-2, .727, 2.29; Brett, Phil., 5-2, .714, 2.91; Twitchell, Phil., 5-2, .714, 1.69; Osteen, L.A., 7-3, .700, 3.24; Seaver, N.Y., 8-4, .667, 1.97.

STRIKEOUTS—Seaver, N.Y., 93; Carlton, Phil., 92; Sutton, L.A., 86; Jenkins, Chi., 77; Gibson, St. L., 76.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
(Based on 100 at-bats.)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Blomberg, N.Y.	49	118	21	48	.407
Horton, Det.	30	111	17	41	.369
D. Allen, Chi.	54	198	36	67	.342
Carew, Minn.	54	209	33	71	.340
Kirkpatrick, K.C.	49	180	30	61	.339
Suarez, Texas	34	100	14	33	.330
Kelly, Chi.	43	171	28	56	.327
Henderson, Chi.	35	135	21	43	.311
Fisk, Bost.	51	191	29	59	.309
May, Mil.	57	232	33	71	.306
Ellis, Cleve.	33	103	10	33	.306

RUNS BATTED IN—Mayberry, K.C., 56; R. Jackson, Oak., 45; Melton, Chi., 44; Murcer, N.Y., 39; D. Allen, Chi., 39.

HITS—D. May, Mil., 71; Carew, Minn., 71; D. Allen, Chi., 67; Clarke, N.Y., 66; Otis, K.C., 66.

DOUBLES—D. Allen, Chi., 17; Kirkpatrick, K.C., 13; Hojas, K.C., 12; R. Jackson, Oak., 12; 9 tied with 11.

TRIPLES—Carew, Minn., 7; Bumbry, Balt., 5; Coggins, Balt., 4; R. Brinkman, Det., 4; Briggs, Mil., 4; Braun, Minn., 4; Spencer, Texas, 4.

HOME RUNS—D. Allen, Chi., 15; Mayberry, K.C., 14; Fisk, Bost., 13; Spikes, Cle., 13; 6 tied with 11.

STOLEN BASES — North, Oak., 18; Harper, Bost., 14; D. Nelson, Texas, 14; Patek, K.C., 13; Campaneris, Oak., 12.

PITCHING (6 decisions) — Colborn, Mil., 8-3, .800, 3.01; Lee, Bost., 7-2, .778, 1.93; Singer, Cal., 10-3, .769, 2.75; Splittorff, K.C., 8-3, .750, 2.83; Holtzman, Oak., 11-4, .733, 3.65; Hunter, Oak., 8-3, .727, 2.78; Alexander, Balt., 5-2, .714, 3.60; Medich, N.Y., 5-2, .714, 3.27.

STRIKEOUTS—N. Ryan, Cal., 139; Singer, Cal., 105; Blyleven, Minn., 96; G. Perry, Clev., 88; Wood, Chi., 83.

Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Texas 208 000 101—4 7 0
Cleveland 000 010 100—2 6 0

Broberg, Stanhouse (7) and Suarez; Perry (6-8) and Ellis. W—Broberg (3-5). HR—Bell (3d), Spencer (3d), Harrah (2d).

Milwaukee 002 000 020—4 12 0
Minnesota 020 010 000—3 8 3

Colborn (8-3) and Rodriguez; Decker, Corbin (8) and Mitterwald. L—Corbin (2-2). HR—Garcia (6th), Carew (6th), Briggs (6th).

Chicago 101 040 310—10 13 1
Detroit 001 000 001— 2 9 1

Bahnsen (7-3) and Herrmann; Lolich, Lagrow (5), Scharman (8) and Sims. L—Lolich (6-6). HR—Jeter (2d), May (7th), Melton (11th), Reichardt (3d).

Kansas City ... 000 000 020—2 6 0
Baltimore 000 000 000—0 5 0

Drago (6-5) and Healy; McNally, Jackson (8) and Williams. L—McNally (5-6).

New York 020 010 005—8 12 0
Oakland 100 000 002—3 9 2

Peterson, Lyle (8) and Munson; Holtzman, Fina (5), Lindblad (8), Fingers (9) and Fosse. W—Peterson (6-6). L—Holtzman (11-4).

Boston 001 000 040—5 8 4
California 140 001 01x—7 10 2

Culp, Moret (2), Newhauser (8) and Fisk; Wright, Sells (8) and Torborg. W—Wright (4-5). L—Culp (0-1). HR—Pinson (5th), Evans (3d), Yastrzemski (9th).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Diego 010 000 100—2 6 0
Montreal 300 000 00x—3 4 1

Greif, Romo (7) and Kendall; Moore, Marshall (7) and Boccabella. W—Moore (4-5). L—Greif (4-8). HR—Jorgensen (9th), Kendall (3rd).

Pittsburgh 000 200 000—2 8 0
Atlanta 200 013 00x—18 17 0

Ellis, Hernandez (4), Blass (5), Johnson (8) and May, Calamoyn (7). Reed (4-7) and Oates. L—Ellis (5-7). HR—Hebner (6th), Evans (14th).

Chicago 000 000 010—1 6 2
Houston 002 111 01x—6 12 2

Pappas, Hooton (6) Aker (8) and Rudolph; Wilson, Ray (8) and Juiz. W—Wilson (5-5). L—Pappas (3-5). HR—Cedeno (10th).

San Fran. 000 000 001—1 3 0
New York 200 000 01x—3 10 0

Bradley, Morris (8) and Bader; Seaver (8-4) and Hodges. L—Bradley (5-4). HR—Millan (1st).

Los Angeles ... 006 200 001— 3 5 2
Philadelphia ... 000 012 00x—16 12 1

John, Hough (2), Culver (6) and Yeager, Cannizzaro (8); Brett (5-2) and Boone. L—John (5-3). HR—Anderson (3d), Brett (3d), Russell (2d).

St. Louis 007 000 001—8 11 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000—0 1 1

Wise (8-3) and Simmons; Billingham, Borbon (8) and Bench. L—Billingham (8-3). HR—Melendez (1st).

Akii-Bua Triumphs

ATHENS, June 14 (Reuters).— John Akii-Bua of Uganda, the Olympic champion, won the 400-meters hurdles in 50.6 seconds at an international track meet here tonight. He set the record of 47.8 in last year's Munich Olympics.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	35	24	.593	—
Montreal	27	25	.519	4 1/2
St. Louis	28	29	.491	6
New York	25	29	.463	7 1/2
Pittsburgh	24	29	.453	8
Philadelphia	24	34	.414	10 1/2
Western Division				
San Fran.	39	25	.609	—
Los Angeles	37	24	.607	1/2
Houston	34	28	.548	4
Cincinnati	31	28	.525	5 1/2
Atlanta	26	34	.433	11
San Diego	20	41	.328	17 1/2

Wednesday's Results

Philadelphia 16, Los Angeles 3.
Montreal 3, San Diego 2.
New York 3, San Fran. 1.
Atlanta 18, Pittsburgh 3.
St. Louis 8, Cincinnati 0.
Houston 6, Chicago 1.

Thursday's Games

San Diego at Montreal, night.
Chicago at Houston, night.
(Other games not scheduled.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	30	27	.526	—
New York	30	27	.526	—
Milwaukee	30	27	.526	—
Boston	27	26	.509	1
Baltimore	26	26	.500	1 1/2
Cleveland	22	36	.379	8 1/2
Western Division				
Chicago	32	22	.593	—
Minnesota	30	25	.545	2 1/2
Kansas City	32	29	.525	3 1/2
Oakland	30	28	.517	4
California	27	27	.500	5
Texas	19	35	.352	12

Wednesday's Results

Texas 4, Cleveland 2.
Kansas City 2, Baltimore 0.
Chicago 10, Detroit 2.
Milwaukee 4, Minnesota 3.
California 7, Boston 5.
New York 8, Oakland 3.

Thursday's Games

New York at Oakland, night.
Boston at California, night.
Kansas City at Baltimore, night.
(Other games not scheduled.)

Nicklaus 4 Behind

Player Takes Lead Of 3 in U.S. Open

OAKMONT, Pa., June 14 (AP). —South African Gary Player, underweight and still on the mend from recent major surgery, tamed the terrors of Oakmont with a four-under-par 67 and took a three-stroke lead today in the first round of the U.S. Open golf championship.

Player, one of only four men ever to win all the world's major championships, used a deft, delicate putting touch to solve the riddles of the slick greens that had many of the game's greatest talking to themselves.

"I played scared all day," said Lee Trevino, whose 70 put him in a tie for second with Jim Colbert and Ray Floyd.

"The fastest greens I've ever played," said Floyd, the 1969 PGA champion who has been a regular on the pro tour for more than a decade.

Jack Nicklaus, the defending champion and a solid favorite to win this title for the fourth time, drove the green on the par-4 11th hole and made an eagle two to salvage a par 71, on the 6,921 yards of the Oakmont Country Club Course.

The speed of the greens, and the knee-deep rough of this 70-year-old course sent many scores soaring.

Australian Bruce Crampton, winner of three tournaments and second only to Nicklaus on the money-winning list this year, shot a 75. So did Tony Jacklin of England.

Amateur sensation Ben Crenshaw of Texas had an 80. He was one of two dozen at that figure or higher.

Gene Littler, a 42-year-old former U. S. Open champ who is on the mend from cancer surgery, forged a par 71 that he called "a very steady round." Lanny Wadkins also had a 71.

Tour regulars John Jacobs, Jerry McGee and Bob Zender had 76s.

George Archer had a 76, J. C. Snead 77.

Tom Weiskopf, winner of three of his last four starts and the hottest player on the tour, cooled off to a 73—his first round over par in more than a month.

Jimmy Jamieson four-putted en route to a 74.

But despite his weakened condition—and the fact that he is playing in defiance of his doctor's orders—Player, 5 feet 8 inches, traveled the course with a brilliant all-round display of driving, approach play and deft putting.

Going out in a four-under par 32, with birdies at 1, 2, 4 and 9, the South African added birdies on the 10th and 11th holes to go six under. He then bogied the 13th and 16th but pars at the last two holes brought him home in 35 for his round of 67, one stroke above the course record.

Player missed the 36-hole cut in his last tournament, the Kemper Open in Charlotte, N. C., two weeks ago. In his only other U.S. appearance this year, he finished 18th in the Atlanta Classic.

Italy Finally Defeats U.K. In Soccer

TURIN, June 14 (AP).—Italy defeated England tonight for the first time in 40 years, scoring a 2-0 victory in an exhibition game which meant a lot to the pride of Italian soccer.

A sellout crowd of 70,000, filling the Turin Municipal Stadium, saw Italy's first victory over England in nine games. The eight previous games ended in four victories for England and four ties.

Center-forward Pietro Anastasi put Italy ahead at the 38th minute. Inside-right Fabio Capello scored Italy's second goal, at the 53d minute. Both Capello and Anastasi play for Italian champions Juventus of Turin.

The game celebrated the 75th anniversary of the foundation of the Italian Soccer Federation in this north Italian industrial city. It was also the world record 107th game with the English national team for its captain Bobby Moore.

In the closing minutes, the English missed two good chances to score. Even Moore tried to shell the Italian goal from far out.

The play became a little bit rough and the referee booked Englishman McFarland.

Sweden Moves Ahead In World Cup Soccer

BUDAPEST, June 14 (Reuters). —Sweden took a giant step towards reaching next year's world soccer cup finals in West Germany when it held Hungary to a 3-3 tie in their European zone group one qualifying match here last night. The tie, though, eliminated Hungary.

Sweden, with six points from five matches, now has to beat Malta by a two-goal margin in their final game on Nov. 11 to earn a place in the finals. If Sweden wins by one goal, it will have a playoff match with Austria.

Unitas Reportedly Will Sue Colts

BALTIMORE, June 14 (NYT). —Johnny Unitas, traded to San Diego Chargers after 17 years with the Baltimore Colts, plans to sue his former team to collect $300,000 he contends they owe him in a personal services contract, according to a report in the Baltimore News American.

Dario Icardi, a lawyer and a friend of the quarterback, was quoted as saying the suit would be based on a breach of contract and "even a conspiracy that started with the benching of Unitas by the general manager, Joe Thomas, after five games of the season when he was having a good year." The contract Unitas signed with the Colts in 1970 was said to call for an annual salary of $125,000, plus an arrangement where Unitas would work for the club for 10 years at $30,000 a year after his active career ended.

Southern Cal Wins College World Series

OMAHA, Neb., June 14.— Southern California scored four early runs to defeat Arizona State, 4-3, last night and win its fourth consecutive College World Series title.

It was the second time in the series the Trojans have beaten the nation's No. 1-ranked club.

Baseball Deals

NATIONAL LEAGUE

NEW YORK—Signed from free-agent draft Gary Nevinger, pitcher from Vandalia, Ohio; Randy Trapp, outfielder from Oak Lawn, N.J.; and Kevin Meisticke, pitcher from Oak Ridge, Ill.

PHILADELPHIA—Signed Darrell Flowers of Cairo, Ill., and Joseph O'Brien of U. of Tennessee, both pitchers.

Football Deals

NATIONAL LEAGUE

BUFFALO—Signed Paul Seymour, Michigan offensive tackle, first-round draft choice, to multi-year contract.

High School Star Quickly in Majors

HOUSTON, June 14 (UPI).— David Clyde, baseball's No. 1 draft choice, has signed a contract with the Texas Rangers that guarantees he will enter professional baseball as a major leaguer and will pitch as soon as Rangers officials feel he is physically ready.

Clyde, 18, with an 0.65 career earned-run average in high school, signed for a "substantial bonus," according to the Rangers. His father, Eugene Clyde, negotiated the contract and stipulated that his son be allowed to pitch immediately in the majors.

K.C. Jones Possible

WASHINGTON, June 14 (WP). —Former Boston Celtic star K.C. Jones emerged today as the one who will fill the vacated coaching job of the Capital Bullets.

Secretariat Gets a Vote For Paris

MONTREAL, June 14 (UPI). —J. Louis Levesque, owner of one of the 32 shares in the $6,080,000 syndication of Secretariat, would like to see the 3-year-old in the world's richest thoroughbred race—the Arc de Triomphe in Paris.

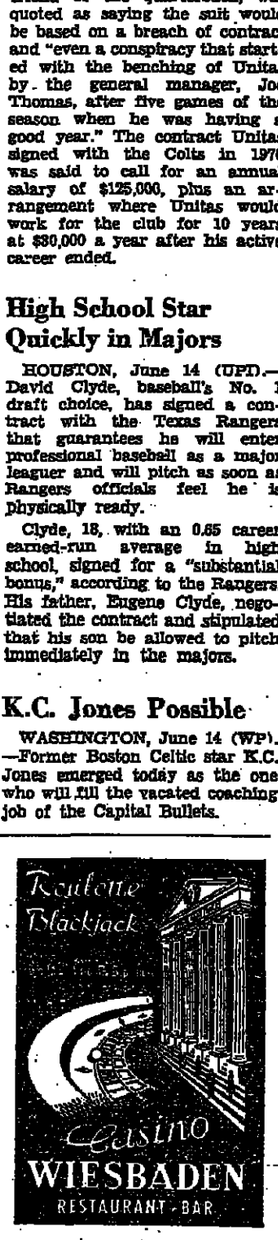
The millionaire shareholder in the breeding syndicate which will own the Triple Crown winner on Nov. 15 sees no sense in waiting for the horse's next big race, the Travers at Saratoga in August.

"What's left for this great horse in the United States?" he said. "Now is the time to start training the horse for the Paris race—it's different from anything in the U.S. If I had my choice, I'd ship the horse right over now and get him ready for the race at Longchamp."

Baseball Deals

AMERICAN LEAGUE

CLEVELAND—Traded Steve Mingori, left-handed pitcher, to Kansas City for Mike Jackson, left-handed pitcher. Indians sent Jackson to Oklahoma City of the American Association. Royals sent Mingori to Omaha of the American Association.



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Observer

Seeing America

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—Memorandum of Extenuating Circumstances. Attention V.S.O. Petrosinov, Director Bureau Travel Arrangements, Top Commissar Division, Moscow. Eyes only and burn bag. Ashes to shredder.

From: V. I. Ulyanov, special negotiator of travel arrangements for top commissars, Washington, D. C.

Subject: Sightseeing program of Comrade Brezhnev, tip-top commissar, during American visit.

Theme: Failure of assigned mission and blame therefor.

Message: As is widely known among all agents of the KGB, FBI, White House Plumbing Union and American press, Comrade Petrosinov's supersecret, eyes-only-and-burn-bag, ashes-to-shredder memorandum No. 05-90648-X8-AB-07 directed special negotiator Ulyanov to obtain U.S. agreement on two sights for top commissar Comrade Brezhnev to see during his U.S. visit.

Comrade Ulyanov, having made forceful representations to the American authorities on behalf of Comrade Petrosinov's list of proposed sights for seeing, reports as follows on the U.S. response to each:

(1) Response was entirely negative on proposal that top commissar Comrade Brezhnev be taken to see the Dow Jones average fall 15 points. Falls in the Dow Jones cannot be guaranteed, I was told. Following instructions, I told the U.S. negotiator we were not interested in his counter-offer—Niagara Falls.

(2) Response to proposal that Comrade Brezhnev be permitted to see an American journalist in jail: "Does President Nixon come to Russia and ask to look at Soviet writers in mental hospitals?"

* * *

Comrade Petrosinov, I—Comrade Ulyanov—address you as one resourceful worker on behalf of the great Soviet people might speak to a comrade worker whose heart is in the place which Lenin and Marx have called right.

While I would never make suggestions so damaging to a comrade within hearing of the KGB or our comrade superiors, it seems obvious that the Petrosinov proposals for top-commissar sightseeing show grave misunderstanding of the present state of development of the capitalist imperialist character.

In effect—as will be seen by all party officials studying microfilm reproductions of this memorandum—Comrade Petrosinov judges the American capitalist mentality to be in a far more advanced state of breakdown than is indeed the case.

In this regard Comrade Petrosinov has made a grave misjudgment of the American temper, which could cost the great Soviet people vital assistance from the decaying capitalist imperialist American state, without whose help, as is well known, the U.S.S.R. may be unable to eat.

As is obvious, a more mature understanding of the American character would produce a much different list of proposals for sights to be seen by top commissar Comrade Brezhnev. If, for example, Comrade Petrosinov were to be removed from authority as a result of his responsibility for the failure of the sightseeing negotiations, and a person of my own experience placed in his position, that person would know very well how to proceed.

(1) All sights which we ask the Americans to show Comrade Brezhnev should be spectacles of which the Americans themselves love to boast.

(2) These include:

(A) Lake Erie, whose incredible pollution level is bragged about as a fantastic achievement of American industry;

(B) The smog of Los Angeles, which Americans boast is one of the greatest unnatural wonders of the world;

(C) The night streets of Manhattan, whose residents love to brag that only the bravest dare walk them; and

(D) New Jersey, whose citizens boast that it has more politicians in prison or en route there than any place else on earth.

I, Ulyanov, say "Play to the Americans' vanity." If recalled to Moscow for higher duties, Comrade Ulyanov requests to be considered as a possible successor tenant for Comrade Petrosinov's apartment.



OGT—De Meyer.

The Lion Monument in the distance marks the center of the battlefield.

The Battle of Waterloo Rages On

By Jan Sjöby

WATERLOO, Belgium, June 14 (IHT).—The battle ended, historians report, at around 9 in the evening of June 18, 1815. Wellington and Blücher shook hands at a roadside farmstead appropriately named La Belle Alliance. A Prussian brass band struck up "God Save the King."

The Prince of Orange had his wounds cleaned and dressed at a field dispensary. Gordon of the Highlanders lay dying in Wellington's quarters in Waterloo village.

Stray musket fire may have been heard in the distance but the artillery was silent. Bonaparte was on his way south, to Charleroi, Paris and St. Helena, having charged brave Cambronne and a few other old hands with "the honor of saving the eagles." The rest, one may think, was silence.

It wasn't and it isn't. The battle of Waterloo is still raging, 158 years later. Invisible divisions, regiments, companies and platoons still traverse the bloodstained plain while invisible batteries move into positions in the north and south. The battle is refought daily, charge by charge, volley by volley, bullet by bullet.

The top of the Lion Monument, near the center of the battlefield, at the point where the Ohain low road crosses the Brussels high road, has become, it appears, the headquarters of an international brotherhood of armchair strategists and tacticians dead set on determining just why the losing parties lost at the Teutoburgerwald, Gettysburg and Bastogne. And just where Napoleon made a wrong turn at Waterloo.

Their enthusiasm is apparently not dampened by the 226 stone steps leading to the summit of the monument, 150 feet high. They play war games up there, substituting lancers and cuirassiers for pawns and jacks of spades.

One of the members of the brotherhood was leaning against the rail the other day, in the shadow of Van Geel's 62,000-pound bronze lion. He was gazing through the haze, trying to make out the features of the landscape. A light wind was blowing and he had problems with his bath towel-sized map. Allied units were printed in red, Imperial French in blue.

"There," he said, more or less to himself, "is where Travers's cuirassiers sabered the Low Country infantry and the 2d Guards. Gordon's Highlanders must have come in from . . . er . . . there. Yes, that figures . . . Now if Gordon had been over there (he pointed) and if he had had proper artillery support the allies may have worked that one out."

He moved slowly along the rail, checking bearings, estimating distances.

"Saxe-Weimar must have moved in that way," he mumbled, pointing again. "Bonaparte's grenadiers were . . . there. Not the quietest spot in the world at that time."

On the other side of the lion, he bumped into a fellow battle buff, a man with a military moustache gazing thoughtfully into the east.

"Blücher," said the man with the moustache, "must have been spotted over there. Imagine Napoleon mistaking hi: Prussians for Grouchy's men! What a letdown . . ."

Poor Marshal Grouchy. Gathering from the summit talks on the Lion Mound, he was the real villain that day, from a French point of view.

As action got under way Grouchy was sitting peacefully in a garden in Walhain, eating strawberries. Gen. Gérard rode up, reporting that fighting had begun in the west. Insisting on immediate action, Grouchy, convinced that old and ailing Blücher had been routed, refused to act. He ordered another portion of strawberries. Gérard, reportedly, burst into tears.

Grouchy's predilection for strawberries, a faction of Waterloo scholars believe, settled the future of Europe—and a considerable part of the rest of the world—for the century to come. With no Waterloo, there would have been no workable end to the Vienna Congress.

The routes of approach and the sites of action of Kellermann's hussars, Domberg's dragoons and the Black Lancers of Brunswick were pinpointed and they went on to place out fusiliers, *chasseurs-à-pied*, grenadiers and carabiniers. Sounds of action—drums and pipes, bugles, cannonades and small-arms fire—were vaguely heard from down below where a couple of museum-movie houses run documentary films.

Descending, the strategists were discussing such academic points as what would have happened to the world if Ney and his cavalry hadn't been late for the engagement with the British at Quatre-Bras—due to problems of fording the Sambre—and if Grouchy hadn't been on a strawberry binge that forenoon.

There is no entry charge to the top of the hill but there is a Belgian government guard at the foot of the stairs and he expects a small tip from a departing visitor.

"Most remarkable," commented the guard. "Those fellows keep fighting the battle and there is no battlefield anymore. Most of the battlefield, 1.13 million cubic feet of it at any rate, went into the Lion Monument in 1826. They lowered the surface of the field by some 12 or 15 feet or more in places. Take a look at Gordon's monument when you turn left for Brussels. It shows the original level of the plain."

The guard was right. Those brave Highlanders must have been at least 12 or 15 feet up in the air on that memorable June 18.

PEOPLE: *Brando Lauds a Lion Goes to the Hospital*

This week's "Dick Cavett Show," featuring an interview with Marlon Brando, may have been pretty ho-hum, as the AP's review indicated, but there was a whirlwind, action-packed finish. And though it happened off-camera, it hasn't been lost to history.

After taping the show for later broadcast, Brando and Cavett were walking to a Chinatown restaurant for a snack when a free-lance photographer named Ronald Galella approached and began taking pictures. While they walked, Galella said, he took "about eight pictures," and Brando seemed "quite friendly." Then, the photographer related, he said to the actor, "I'd like to have a couple with your [dark] glasses off." Brando replied, "Don't you have enough pictures?" Galella: "That's the type of variety I like."

And then: "Bang. Out of the blue, one punch. I didn't even see it coming. It was very unfair for him to give no warning."

Galella said he drove to Bellevue Hospital, where doctors put nine stitches in his torn lower lip and attached a brace to his fractured lower jaw. "Brando's upset about the mistreatment of Indians," Galella remarked later. "What about the mistreatment of photographers?"

The next night—Wednesday—Brando himself was admitted to a Manhattan hospital for treatment of an infected hand. His condition was described as "satisfactory." Galella is the same photographer who was the target of a restraining order in 1972, after a judge ruled that he had "relentlessly invaded" the privacy of Jacqueline Onassis.

* * *

In France another court has handed down a judgment involving Brando's controversial film "Last Tango in Paris." The court rejected a $68,000 suit by a Paris gynecologist, Dr. Robert Giraud, who charged that the film had damaged his reputation and hurt his practice. The film's producers had conceded that much of the film's action took place in the Paris building where Dr. Giraud has his second-floor office. But the court declared that the film "avoids any mix-up with Dr. Robert Giraud's apartment by clearly establishing that the hero's revels did not take place on the second floor." (Ah, but it did not say that the revels did not take place on *the* floor.)



Ron Galella

...jam

"Dolcissimo?" Si. "Ga Si. "Equinoctial?" "Onomastics?" You do what onomastics mean neither did Barric Trini Fort Worth, Texas, but how to spell it, and th counted. That knowledg the championship in annual National Spell and a $1,000 prize. Barr down 77 other conte bring home the bacon. tics, according to Seventh New Collegia science or study of th and forms of words..."

* * *

They may be shaken ington, but they're still trying. Deputy Defense William P. Clements has a Pentagon effort to s line. He has ordered th feurs of the Pentagon' conditioned limousines t their engines while wi passengers. "It is re Clements said in a "that this may repres small inconvenience to air-conditioned vehicle view of the critical fuel it is incumbent upon within the Department o to initiate appropriate servation practices."

The Pentagon official edged his debt in this a representative of th press—John Finney of York Times.

—SAMUEL JO

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